

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol. IV No. 90

9 May 1978

JAPAN

Fukuda Seeks Resumption of Treaty Talks With China	C 1	1/A6
Fukuda Comments on New Airport, Summit With Carter	C 1	1/A6
Fukuda Cabinet Popularity Improves 'Slightly'	C 1	1/A6
Onoda Presents U.S. Trade Request to Cabinet	C 3	1/A8
Labor Representative to Discuss 'Dumping' Charges in U.S.	C 3	1/A8
Osiba Returns From Tariff Talks in U.S., Europe	C 3	1/A8
Bank Governor Sees No Need for Discount Rate Cut	C 4	1/A9
EC Banking Official Tugendhat Arrives for Talks	C 4	1/A9
Trade Minister Komoto Comments on Southeast Asia Trip	C 4	1/A9
New Afghanistan Government Officially Recognized	C 5	1/A10
Okinawan Delegation Plans Talks on Senkakus During PRC Visit	C 5	1/A10
Briefs: March Unemployment	C 5	1/A10

NORTH KOREA

Further Reportage on Hua Kuo-feng Visit	D 1	1/A11
Warm Welcome in Hamhung	D 1	1/A11
Hua, Kim Visit Factory	D 2	1/A12
Hua Visits KPA Unit	D 3	1/A13
8 May Banquet	D 3	1/A13
Yi Kil-song Speech	D 4	1/A14
Keng Piao Speech [cross-reference]	D 5	1/B1
Hua Leaves Hamhung	D 5	1/B1
Returns to Pyongyang	D 6	1/B2
9 May Luncheon	D 6	1/B2
Talks With Kim Il-song	D 7	1/B3
Accompanying Journalists Feted	D 7	1/B3
Foreign Press Coverage	D 7	1/B3
Activities of Seychelles Presidential Delegation	D 9	1/B5
6 May Banquet	D 9	1/B5
Pak Song-chol Speech	D 10	1/B6
Delegation Attends Opera	D 10	1/B6
Sees Gymnastic Display	D 11	1/B7
Visits Various Sites	D 11	1/B7
Economic, Cultural Agreement Signed	D 11	1/B7
Departure 7 May	D 12	1/B8
ROK Scored for Planned War Exercises [NODONG SINMUN 6 May]	D 12	1/B8
Foreign Criticism Reported	D 12	1/B8
NODONG SINMUN Charges Election 'Swindle' in ROK [7 May]	D 13	1/B9
'Wholesale Arrests' Alleged	D 14	1/B10
Student Demonstration Reported	D 14	1/B10
Kim Yong-nam Receives Japanese Trade Union Group	D 15	1/B11
Welcomed by Workers	D 15	1/B11
Overfulfillment of First Quarter Economic Plans Reported	D 15	1/B11
Inner Structure of Industrial Branches 'Perfected'	D 16	2/B12
Japan-Korea Friendship Association Holds Meeting	D 17	1/B13

SOUTH KOREA

HERALD Comments on Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to DPRK [9 May]
 Austrian Paper Interviews Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha
 [Vienna DIE PRESSE 5 May]
 Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Arrives in Seoul

E 1 1/B14
 E 2 1/C1
 E 3 1/C2

BURMA

Communiqué on Bangladesh Border Guards 'Provocations'
 Meeting on 1978-79 Agriculture Plan Ends 5 May
 Industry Ministry Reviews 1977-78 Production

G 1 1/C3
 G 3 1/C5
 G 4 1/C6

CAMBODIA

Hua, PRC Delegation Welcomed on Visit to DPRK
 KCP Central Committee Receives Greetings on National Day
 Norwegian Communist Party M-L
 Spanish Workers Organization
 Netherlands Communist Party M-L
 Workers Urged To Defend Revolutionary Gains
 Confessions of SRV Soldier Captured 7 April Reported
 Briefs: Eastern Region Textile Factory

H 1 1/C7
 H 2 1/C8
 H 2 1/C8
 H 2 1/C8
 H 3 1/C9
 H 4 1/C10
 H 6 1/C12
 H 7 1/C13

LAOS

Trade Union Delegation Leaves for SRV Union Congress
 Economic Cooperation Delegation Returns From Hungary
 SIANG PASASON Welcomes Sentencing of 'Group of Traitors' [4 May]
 Briefs: Badminton Officials in PRC; Youth Delegation in USSR

I 1 1/C14
 I 1 1/C14
 I 1 1/C14
 I 2 1/D1

THAILAND

Uppadit Comments on Mondale Visit, Kriangsak Burma Trip
 Details of Burma Visit
 PRC Envoy Calls on Kriangsak; New Envoy To Be Named [POST 9 May]
 Military Reports on Counterterrorist Drive With Malaysia [POST 7 May]
 NATION REVIEW Reports CPT Closure of 'Schools' in Laos [6 May]
 Terrorists Kidnap Villagers Near Cambodian Border [POST 8 May]
 Karen Rebels Attack Village in Chiang Rai Province
 [NATION REVIEW 8 May]
 Three Lao Soldiers Arrested As Spies in Northeast [NATION REVIEW 9 May]
 Deputy Commerce Minister To Lead Delegation to Laos [POST 9 May]
 VOPT Radio Backs Journalists' Protest on Mondale Visit
 VOPT Scores Kriangsak 'Collusion' With Mondale, U.S.

J 1 1/D2
 J 1 1/D2
 J 2 1/D3
 J 2 1/D3
 J 3 1/D4
 J 3 1/D4
 J 4 1/D4
 J 4 1/D5
 J 4 1/D5
 J 5 1/D6
 J 6 1/D7

VIETNAM

Fourth National Trade Union Congress Continues
 Le Duan Speech
 Ton Duc Thang Speech
 Hoang Quoc Viet Speech

K 1 1/D8
 K 1 1/D8
 K 9 1/E2
 K 9 1/E2

WFTU Official's Speech	K 11	1/E4
8 May Afternoon Session	K 13	1/E4
More Foreign Delegations Arrive	K 14	1/E5
People Engage in Volunteer Work	K 14	1/E5
NHAN DAN Editorial [8 May]	K 14	1/E5
Party Journal Looks at Carter, 'Grim' U.S. Outlook [TAP CHI CONG SAN No 3]	K 16	1/E9
Unification of Monetary System Reported Complete	K 23	1/F2

AUSTRALASIA

Mondale Talks With Australian Prime Minister, Cabinet	M 1	1/F3
Fraser Reaffirms Stringent Conditions on Uranium Sales	M 1	1/F3
Talks on Australian Uranium Sale to Iran Collapse	M 2	1/F4

INDONESIA

More on Vice President Mondale's Talks With Suharto	N 1	1/F5
Tax Problem Solved	N 1	1/F5
Widjojo Comment	N 1	1/F5
Press Reaction	N 2	1/F6
Murtopo Reports on Talks With Fukuda, U.S. State Official	N 3	1/F7
Official Calls for Further Exports to East Europe	N 3	1/F7
Chamber of Commerce Mission Leaves for Peking	N 4	1/F8
Olewale Sees No Difficulties In Jakarta-Port Moresby Relations	N 4	1/F8
Border Crossings To Continue	N 4	1/F8
Defense Minister Reports to Suharto on Timor Inspection	N 5	1/F9
Murtopo Interviewed on Detainees, Court Facilities	N 5	1/F9
Briefs: Military Promotions	N 5	1/F9

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Hussein, Suharto To Meet in Labuan 17-18 May	0 1	1/F10
--	-----	-------

PHILIPPINES

Progress Reported in Scientific-Technical Talks in China	P 1	1/F11
Constabulary Chief Orders Clampdown on Firearms	P 1	1/F11
Government Troops Rescue 400 NPA-Held Hostages [AFP]	P 1	1/F11

MAY 8 1978

FBIS-APA-78-90
Tuesday
9 May 1978
Vol IV No 90

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

ASIA & PACIFIC



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

(32)

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

IV. 9 May 78

J A P A N

C 1

FUKUDA SEEKS RESUMPTION OF TREATY TALKS WITH CHINA

19000411Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 9 May (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda sought cooperation from his cabinet Tuesday for early resumption of negotiations on a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Speaking at a regular cabinet session, Fukuda said he would handle the treaty issue from the viewpoint of the future friendship between the two countries and consult members of his Cabinet.

Observers regarded this as a confirmation of his statement in Honolulu Saturday on his way home from Washington that he had not changed his intention to conclude the treaty in a form satisfactory to both sides as soon as possible.

Fukuda told the ministers U.S. President Jimmy Carter wished him success in signing the treaty during their summit talks.

FUKUDA COMMENTS ON NEW AIRPORT, SUMMIT WITH CARTER

190031Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0635 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 9 May (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda ordered his Cabinet Tuesday to ensure safe operations at the new Tokyo international airport at Narita to be inaugurated May 20. Fukuda told a regular cabinet meeting Tuesday the airport must be opened as scheduled and asked the ministers to cooperate. Shin Kanemaru, director-general of the Defense Agency, expressed concern about security at the airport. Transport Minister Kenji Fukunaga and Home Affairs Minister Takenori Kato, who is in charge of public security, replied that physical measures to ensure security have been completed. They said they would make an all-out effort to open the airport as scheduled because they said national prestige hinged on it. However, Fukunaga proposed that the inaugural ceremony be postponed until a normal situation is restored. Justice Minister Mitsuo Setoyama urged the government to take resolute action against radical elements.

The prime minister also reported on his May 3 summit meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in Washington. He asked the Cabinet's cooperation in promoting the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations, and expressed hope that the July summit of industrial nations in Bonn would be a success.

FUKUDA CABINET POPULARITY IMPROVES 'SLIGHTLY'

19081103Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 8 May (KYODO)--The Fukuda Cabinet's popularity improved slightly to 34 percent this spring, but its nonsupport rating climbed to a record 57.9 percent, the highest since its inauguration in December 1976, according to the latest public opinion poll by the KYOD news service. The survey was conducted across the country on April 15-16 and made public Tuesday.

The reasons given for supporting the cabinet were mostly negative: 35.4 percent replied "no better choice," and 33.3 percent answered "the Liberal-Democratic cabinet." [sentence as received] "Economic policy failure" was cited by 48.8 percent of those not supporting the Fukuda Cabinet. Disappointment at the cabinet's economic management was particularly high in commerce and industry (their nonsupport rate stood at 61.5 percent, compared with 48.3 percent in December).

The Cabinet non-support rate among supporters of the Liberal-Democratic Party rose to 34.3 percent from 28.6 percent in the previous survey. For instance, 22.1 percent of the LDP supporters named party Secretary General Masayoshi Ohira when asked who was most desirable as prime minister. Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda received only 14.2 percent on this question. As to party popularity, the LDP won 45.5 percent (38 percent in the previous survey), the highest in 10 years.

On the opposition side, the No. 1 Socialist Party improved its support rate from 15.7 percent in December to 18.1 percent. Komeito won 4.5 percent (down from 4.7 percent in the previous survey), the Democratic Socialist Party 4.5 percent (compared with the previous 4.1 percent), the Communist 3.4 percent (3.9 percent before), the New Liberal Club 5.1 percent (the same as before), the United Social Democratic Party 2.3 percent. The uncommitted percentage fell to 12.6 percent from the previous 22.9 percent, with decreases marked among those in their 20's.

Asked about the next general election, 44.6 percent wanted an election this year and 18.3 percent opposed the idea. Two-thirds, 67 percent of those polled, replied they would vote in the next general election.

Asked about domestic policy priorities, 34 percent said they wanted lower commodity prices, 26.7 percent chose economic recovery, and 18.9 percent better social welfare. On foreign affairs, 27.7 percent replied they were most interested in the 200-mile fishery zone problem, followed by the oil and other resources (17.4 percent) and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty (16.5 percent).

Concerning the future pattern on government, 69.3 percent said they believed the LDP would stay in power for about three more years. As for a possible coalition government, 23.3 percent preferred an alliance among the LDP, Komeito, the DSP and the NLC, 14 percent hoped for an LDP-NLC coalition; 12.3 percent recommended a coalition between the LDP and the opposition parties except the communists; and 17.5 percent rejected any coalition and stood for continued LDP administration.

Asked about party preference in past general elections, 49.5 percent replied they voted for conservatives (LDP, NLC), 26.7 percent said they cast their votes for reformists (socialists and communists), and 13.5 percent answered they voted for middle-of-the-roaders (Komeito, DSP).

Asked to pick the most desirable prime minister, 14.2 percent selected Masayoshi Ohira, LDP secretary general. Ohira, an aspirant to the LDP presidency and premiership, was followed by Yasuhiko Nakasone, LDP Executive Council chairman, with 10 percent.

In the rating Prime Minister Fukuda won 7.8 percent, ex-Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa 7.3 percent, JSP Chairman Ichio Asakata and NLC Chairman Yohei Kono tied with 6 percent, Hideo Den, head of the United Social Democratic Party, 5.9 percent, ex-Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka now on trial in the Lockheed payoff scandal, 4.6 percent, and ex-Prime Minister Takeo Miki 4.1 percent. Another 28.8 percent did not reply or replied "don't know."

According to the survey, people still feel they are leading a hard life despite government measures to prop up the sagging economy with the giant fiscal 1978 budget. Concerning living conditions, 59.7 percent predicted that there would be no change, and 33.9 percent said things would become harder, while only 1.8 percent said circumstances would improve.

As a means to better their living, 43.6 percent urged curbing prices, 28.9 percent proposed a better economy, 17.7 percent wanted a higher income and 8.3 percent recommended a decrease in unemployment. The survey indicated that in spite of Prime Minister Fukuda's pledge to overcome the recession, the public feels it has gotten worse since last year-end.

SONODA PRESENTS U.S. TRADE REQUEST TO CABINET

OW090407Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 9 May (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda appealed to other Cabinet ministers Tuesday to meet a U.S. request to use the Japan-U.S. Joint Trade Facilitation Committee [FTC] to promote Japanese imports from the United States. Sonoda told a Cabinet session Tuesday the United States made the request during Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's recent visit to the United States for summit talks with President Jimmy Carter.

The FTC was inaugurated last year to facilitate U.S. exports to Japan. Under the program, a Japanese import promotion mission visited the United States recently.

Sonoda said Fukuda's trip to Washington contributed greatly to promoting friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and the United States.

Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, said his ministry would try to deepen cooperation with other ministries to meet the U.S. request. The United States has complained about insufficient use of the FTC on the part of Japan.

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES TO DISCUSS 'DUMPING' CHARGES IN U.S.

OW090419Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 9 May (KYODO)--Six labor representatives of electric appliance makers will leave Tokyo Friday on a week-long visit to the United States to discuss with their American counterparts U.S. dumping charges involving Japanese color TV sets. The mission will be led by Toshifumi Kashiyama, chairman of the All-Japan Federation of Electric Machine Workers Unions (Denki Roren), which is sponsoring the trip. They will also meet with Treasury Department officials, importers and congressmen.

The U.S. Treasury Department imposed antidumping duties of \$46 million in March against 100 importers of Japanese sets shipped in 1972 and 1973. But the Japanese makers claimed the issue was settled through government negotiations last year when they agreed to voluntary restrictions on exports of color TV sets to the U.S. They also said it was not reasonable for the Treasury Department to use the Japanese commodity tax as the basis for computing the \$46 million antidumping duties.

The federation decided to send the mission on grounds that the issue, if left over as it is, may lead to more unemployment.

USHIBA RETURNS FROM TARIFF TALKS IN U.S., EUROPE

OW081115Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 May (KYODO)--External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba said Monday that the United States and European Communities (EC) are making efforts to work out an agreement on tariff cuts for manufactured goods within this month in order to produce a broad accord at the current Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations (MTN) by July.

IV. 9 May 78

C 4

JAPAN

Mitsubishi made the remark at a press conference following his return from a tour of the United States, Canada and West Germany. He had accompanied Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda for the Japan-U.S. summit in Washington and then visited the other two countries.

He said that he had agreed with Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EC Commission, in West Germany to work out a broad agreement at the MTN aimed at removing international trade barriers, before seven noncommunist industrialized countries hold their fourth summit in Bonn in July.

Japan, the United States and the EC countries will discuss further tariff cut problems around June 20. Tariff cut problems involving agricultural products should also be ironed out by then, he added.

BANK GOVERNOR SEES NO NEED FOR DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW090637Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0619 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Nagoya, 9 May (KYODO)--Teiichiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, ruled out Tuesday the need for another cut in the official discount rate for the present. He expressed the view at a news conference here. He was in Nagoya for talks with a group of business leaders in the central Japan area. The governor said business conditions were improving and that he wished to see the business activity placed on the track toward stable growth.

Morinaga said that whereas some called for another reduction in the official bank rate, he did not think it necessary now. He said when he visited Nagoya late last November, there was a feeling of despair prevailing in business circles as a whole.

About half a year later now, there were no traces of such a feeling, he said. Nor was there any noteworthy increase in personal spending or industrial investments in plant and equipment. Morinaga added, however, that industrial production and inventory adjustments made a good showing recently. He said he believed that industries in general would finish inventory adjustments during the current quarter.

EC BANKING OFFICIAL TUGENDHAT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

OW011241Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 May (KYODO)--Christopher S. Tugendhat, a member of the European Communities (EC) Commission in charge of banking and financial affairs, flew into Tokyo Monday night for talks with Japanese officials. While in Japan he is expected to meet with Finance Minister Tasuo Murayama, Bank of Japan Governor Teiichiro Morinaga and other Japanese officials.

In the talks he is expected to ask Japan to ease restrictions on the issuance of certificates of deposits, takeover of smaller banks, and opening of new offices by foreign banks in Japan.

TRADE MINISTER KOMOTO COMMENTS ON SOUTHEAST ASIA TRIP

OW07015Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 7 May 0W

[Text] Tokyo, 7 May (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, said Saturday it is necessary for Japan to play a big role for the economic development of various countries in Southeast Asia. Komoto, who returned from a trip to Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, said he became keenly aware of such a need as a result of his tour.

IV. 9 May 78

C 9

JAPAN

Of the five major economic projects being pushed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), he said that the project for construction of urea plants in Indonesia and Malaysia has made the most progress with a feasibility study scheduled for conclusion shortly.

As for the Asahan aluminum smelting plant to be jointly undertaken by Japan and Indonesia, he said he agreed with Indonesian leaders on completing the plant as originally scheduled.

NEW AFGHANISTAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

OW090409Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 9 May (KYODO)--The government decided Tuesday to recognize the new Government of Afghanistan which came to power in a military coup April 27. The government will tell the Afghan Government through its embassy in Tokyo later Tuesday that Japan wishes to continue friendly relations between the two countries.

OKINAWA DELEGATION PLANS TALKS ON SENKAKUS DURING PRC VISIT

OW051403Y Naha JOAP Television in Japanese 0940 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] Yabu, lieutenant governor of Okinawa Prefecture, who is scheduled to leave here on 9 May as leader of the prefecture's friendship delegation to China, said at a press conference today that, if possible, he would like to have a frank exchange of views with PRC officials on the issue of the invasion of territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands by Chinese fishing boats and let them know how the Okinawan people feel about it.

Yabu said: In view of the recent intrusion of Chinese fishing boats into our territorial waters around the Senkaku Islands, which shocked Okinawan fishermen, some people say I should not visit China at this time. However, Okinawa and China have a history of close interchange. Furthermore, I believe that true friendship can be established only through a frank exchange of views. Based on this view, I decided to visit China as leader of the friendship delegation. If possible, I would like to have a frank exchange of views with PRC officials on the Senkaku incident, let them know how the Okinawan people feel about it and ask them to refrain from further threatening Okinawan fishermen.

The friendship delegation is composed of 110 persons from all walks of life in Okinawa prefecture. It will go to China via Osaka, visit Peking, Nanking and Shanghai, and return to Okinawa on 19 May.

BRIEFS

MARCH UNEMPLOYMENT--Tokyo, 28 Apr--The employment situation is becoming more and more severe despite signs of a business recovery with the number of jobless in March totaling 1.41 million. This was revealed in the monthly labor force survey reported to the Cabinet 28 April by Sakonshiro Inamura, director general of the prime minister's office. The number of jobless in March was 50,000 more than in February. The unemployment rate, after seasonal adjustment, stood at 2.12 percent, or close to the past record level. The number of jobless had topped the 1 million level for the 15th consecutive month since January last year. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0741 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

IV. 9 May 78

N O R T H K O R E A

D 1

PARTHER REPORTAGE ON PIA HUA-KUO-FENG VISIT

Warm Welcome in Hamhung

OW081217Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1155 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hamhung, 8 May (KCNA)--The industrial city of Hamhung is today pervaded with a warm atmosphere of welcome to meet Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Set up with due respect on the main streets were portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Seen there were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!"

Put up here and there on the streets where the flags of our country and China were fluttering side by side were streamers reading "Long live the Workers Party of Korea!" "Long live the Communist Party of China!" "Warm welcome to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!" "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people!" and "Long live the militant fraternity and brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!" and welcome decorations bearing the letters "Welcome to Hua Kuo-feng," "Welcome," "Friendship" and "Solidarity."

Hundreds of thousands of working people, youth and students with the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers in their hands were singing and dancing at the railway station plaza and along the streets, waiting for the arrival of the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people, the close revolutionary comrades-in-arms.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng came out of the railway station plaza. Stormy cheers burst out and waves of flowers rolled on. Thousands of balloons soared high into the sky, colourfully decorating the sky. The welcomers raised enthusiastic cheers again and again, overwhelmed with the honour of meeting again the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom they had always revered deeply, and with the joy of meeting the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, who has come to our country as his first official foreign visit as head of the party and Government of China.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and close friend of our people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng waved their hands to the cheering crowd. The motorcade with the open car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the head moved slowly, dividing through multicolor tapes and confetti thrown on the streets. When it reached the street in front of the building of the provincial administrative committee, the dancing artists warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people. Amidst welcome music and cheers of manse, actresses rushed forward and respectfully presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

When the motorcade entered the Hamhung square, the crowd loudly sang the song of Korea-China friendship, shouted in chorus the slogan "Welcome to Hua Kuo-feng" to the tune of band music and enthusiastically welcomed the goodwill envoys of the Chinese people on a visit to Hamhung, dancing the friendship dance of graceful rhythms.

Passing through the cheering crowds, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng conveyed the friendly greetings of the Chinese people to our people. When the open car pulled up at the three-forked road of the west gate, working women rushed forward and respectfully presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Large crowds of workers who formed thick walls along the streets greeted the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people with dances. The motorcade passed through Tongnam Street and Sapo Street where kindergarten children lined in rows and reached the Sapo Bridge and its adjoining street decorating the last welcome scenes.

When the guests entered the Yongdae Bridge, the crowds were dancing. They showed their determination to keep in bloom the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China initiated and nursed in person by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Hua, Kim Visit Factory

OW081149Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1140 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hamhung, 8 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his party visited the February 8 vinalon complex today. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went to the complex in company with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned of the central and local organs.

Put up with due respect in the compound of the complex were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Also seen there were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!" The workers and their families were dancing, waiting for the arrival of the great leader and guests.

When the open car carrying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng arrived at the complex, the cheers of masses burst out, rocking the earth and sky, and waves of flowers rolled on. The crowd warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy carrying with him the deep friendly sentiments cherished by the fraternal Chinese people for our people.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and his party were cordially greeted by personages concerned and leading functionaries of the complex. Women labour innovators presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The guests made a round of major workshops of the complex. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng encouraged the workers there to achieve greater success in the production of vinalon. The director of the complex presented a gift to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng left a silk banner at the complex in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Hua Visits KPA Unit

S0081159Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1146 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] From the spot, 8 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to our country, and his entourage visited on 8 May the twice red-flag unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chung-sik belongs.

The guests were accompanied by Comrades Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, and personages concerned, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to China.

Welcome slogans were put up [words indistinct] barracks of the unit. When Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and his entourage arrived at the unit to the strains of the welcome music, the soldiers warmly welcomed them clapping their hands. The guests were cordially met by Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Kim Chol-man and commanding officers of the unit. A soldier presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The guests saw the combat and technical equipment of the unit and the combat training and political study of the soldiers. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng left a silk banner at the unit.

8 May Banquet

S0081230Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 May 78 SK

[Text] The South Hamgyong provincial people's committee hosted a banquet on the evening of 8 May at Sinhung Hall to welcome the visit to South Hamgyong Province by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attended the banquet.

Invited were Comrade Hua Kuo-feng; Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the PRC State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP central Committee, vice premier of the PRC State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the DPRK; and other members of the entourage.

Attending the banquet were comrades O Chin-u, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kim Chol-man, Kong Chin-tae; functionaries concerned Yi Kil-song and Kim Yong-chon; responsible functionaries of the local party, power organs, administrative economic agencies, workers' organizations and the publicist and press sector; generals of the Korean People's Army; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the PRC.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanying the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, appeared in the banquet hall amidst the strains of welcome music, all the attendants welcomed them with enthusiastic applause. The banquet opened with the playing of the national anthems of the PRC and our country.

Yi Kil-song, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial committee of the Workers Party of Korea, spoke at the banquet. Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the PRC State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, also spoke. The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with militant fraternity and brotherly friendship.

Yi Kil-song Speech

SK090932Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 May 78 SK

[Text of speech of Yi Kil-song, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong provincial committee of the Korean Workers Party, at May banquet in Hamhung for Hua Kuo-feng--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, esteemed Chinese guests, esteemed comrades: We deem it a great happiness and honor for us to have the Korean People's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, attend this banquet. On behalf of all the workers of South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung, I enthusiastically welcome the visit to our province by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, and the Chinese guests. The visit to our province by esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his entourage is a great joy and a significant event in our people's lives.

China is our neighbor across the river. The peoples of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms and brothers, having waged a common struggle, shoulder to shoulder, against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists. All the people of our province greatly value friendship with the Chinese people, which has been sealed in the flames of a bloody revolutionary struggle.

You have told us the happy news that the Chinese people have adhered to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat by following the instructions of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung, that they have firmly grasped the key link to bring about order in the country and that they have attained brilliant achievements in socialist revolution and construction. All the workers of our province rejoice as if over their own over the achievements of the fraternal Chinese people under the correct leadership of their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and wish them great success in their endeavors to build China into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, defense capability, science and technology by the end of this century.

As the esteemed guests have seen today, under the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song's wise leadership and tender consideration, our South Hamgyong Province and Hamhung have developed into happy and livable communities in which modern plants of both heavy and light industry have been built, socialist cooperative farms have been provided, development has been made in education, culture, public health and other social sectors and all workers fully enjoy a happy life.

Your visit to our province has greatly encouraged all workers of our province in their struggle to implement the grand program of the Second 7-Year Plan unfolded by the great leader. We will never forget the sentiment of friendship you will leave, and will make every effort to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people.

I ask you to convey our provincial people's cordial greetings to the fraternal Chinese people when you return.

Wishing for excellent results in the visit to our country by esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, I propose a toast to the permanent, fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Chinese people; to the prosperity and development of the PRC; to the long life of the Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng; to the long life of our people's great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song; to the health of the Chinese guests; and to the health of all comrades present here.

Keng Fiao Speech

For the Pyongyang radio text of a speech delivered by PRC Vice Premier Keng Fiao at the 5 May Hamhung banquet, see the International Affairs section of the 9 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

Hua Leaves Hamhung

REF ID: A1105181 Pyongyan KCNA in English 0803 GMT 9 May 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 5 May, (KCNA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left Hamhung on 5 May by special train after winding up his local tour.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song left together with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The party of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and suite also left Hamhung. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Chin-tae, personages concerned and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China.

The Hamhung railway station was in a warm atmosphere of farewell. Set up with due respect in the railway station compound were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, which were flanked by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!"

Seen in the railway station compound where the flags of Korea and China were flying were streamers reading "Warm farewell to the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people!" and "Long live the blood-cemented indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples!" Suspended from big balloons afloat high above in the sky were the letters "Friendship and Farewell." A large number of working people in the city turned out to the railway station carrying flags of Korea and China, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands to see off the guests.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng arrived at the railway station, the stormy cheers of masses rose again and again and waves of flowers rained (Zen). A farewell function was held at the railway station. The national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China were played. In company with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

The guests were seen off by Comrade Kim Chol-man, Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong and other leading functionaries of local party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, working peoples organisations and press organs and generals of the Korean People's Army.

Lovely juvenile corps members presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and his party got into the train, waving to the crowd in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic farewell. The special train carrying the guests left Hamhung railway station at 9 a.m.

Returns to Pyongyang

SK090830Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 9 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, returned to Pyongyang on 9 May by special train from a local tour. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song came back with him. The party and suite of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng also returned here.

Accompanying the guests on the return trip to Pyongyang were comrades Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, and personages concerned, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to China.

Working women presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The guests were met at the Pyongyang railway station by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Man-kum and Hwang Chang-yop and personages concerned. Staff members of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang; were also present to meet Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and his party.

9 May Luncheon

OW091120Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a luncheon on 9 May in honor of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Invited there together with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country.

Attending the luncheon were Comrades Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, and Kong Chin-tae, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China. The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Talks With Kim Il-song

OW091012Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--Talks were held today between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Present at the talks on our side were comrades Kim Yong-nam and Ho Tam. Present on the Chinese side were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Huang Huo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and minister of foreign affairs. The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Accompanying Journalists Feted

OW061423Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1212 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on 6 May in honor of Chinese men of the press accompanying Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on an official good will visit to our country.

Invited to the reception were leading members of the press organs and newspaper, news agency, TV and radio reporters of China. Kim Ki-nam, Kim Song-kol, Yi Hwa-son, Chong Nam-ho and other personages concerned and Korean journalists were present there.

Speeches were made at the reception. The attendants raised toasts to the fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples, the further development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the men of the press of Korea and China, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The reception passed in an atmosphere overflowing with fraternal friendship.

Foreign Press Courage

OW081643Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1620 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Foreign papers, radios and news agencies continue to give wide publicity to the visit to our country of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The speeches made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the grand banquet arranged by the former in honour of the latter evoked widespread repercussions among the broad press circles of the world.

Under the bannerline titles "President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng passionately praise great Sino-Korean friendship at the banquet" and "President Kim Il-song stresses at the banquet that the visit to Korea by Chairman Hua marks another important event in

"he history of the friendship between Korea and China," the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY on 6 May prominently carried an account of the grand banquet arranged by the great leader in honour of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the full text of the speech made by the great leader at the banquet.

The paper also printed the full text of the speech made by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and underlined his full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification under the headlines "Chairman Hua makes speech at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il-song; he reclarifies China's resolute support to the consistent stand of the Korean people for the reunification of the country," "Chairman Hua praises the great friendship between the two countries at the banquet, he stresses that the Chinese and Korean peoples will unite, fight and win victories together."

The HSINHUA news agency and Central People's Radio of China reported about the grand banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in honour of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and speeches made by them at the banquet.

AP 5 May reported the speech made by the great leader at the grand banquet in honour of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. At the banquet President Kim Il-song stated that the visit to Korea by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng marks another important event in the history of friendship between Korea and China, it said. It quoted the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying: "We will, as in the past, so in the future too, do everything in our power for everlasting friendship and invincible solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and China."

Reporting the speech made by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the banquet, it said: Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said on 5 May that China resolutely supports the policy of President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who arrived in Pyongyang as his first foreign trip on 5 May demanded the immediate dissolution of the "UN Command." He said that the United States must withdraw all its aggression troops and military equipment from South Korea.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said at the grand banquet: "All schemes to create 'two Koreas' and perpetuate the division of Korea are doomed to failure as they go against the will of the entire Korean people and the dictates of historical development."

Reporting that President Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet in honour of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on the evening of 5 May, REUTER quoted the great leader as saying at the banquet: "You have come to our country as your first official foreign visit in the capacity of head of the party and government of China. This is an expression of your deep trust in and intimacy towards us, and a vivid manifestation that the Chinese party and government attach great importance to the strengthening of militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples."

It also reported that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng made a speech at the banquet. It said: In his speech at the banquet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the disbandment of the "United Nations Command" and declared that the question of Korean reunification must be settled without outside interference. He stated:

"The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people have consistently supported the Korean people in their sacred cause of reunification of their fatherland."

UPI, AFP, DPA, ANSA, JIJI and KYODO widely reported about the grand banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in honour of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and speeches made by them at the banquet.

Under the title "Talks Were Held Between Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song," the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY 6 May reported that talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Under headlines "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Pays a Courtesy Call on President Kim Il-song" and "Both Sides Hold Very Cordial and Friendly Conversation," it reported that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng paid a courtesy visit to the great leader.

The HUINHUA news agency reported on the talks held between the great leader and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's courtesy call on the great leader and the latter's return call on the former. It also reported that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on 6 May visited the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm, and a song and dance performance was given in his honour that day by Pyongyang artists at the Mansudae Art Theater.

AP, UPI, AFP, JIJI and other news agencies widely reported on the sojourn in Pyongyang of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on an official goodwill visit to our country under the respective titles "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Pays a Courtesy Call on President Kim Il-song," "President Kim Il-song Pays a Return Call on Chairman Hua Kuo-feng," "Talks Held Between President Kim Il-song and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng," "President Kim Il-song Sees Art Performance Together with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng" and "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Visits the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm."

ACTIVITIES OF SEYCHELLES PRESIDENTIAL DELEGATION

6 May Banquet

CW061657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1645 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet this evening in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, personages concerned and Chang Il-man, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Seychelles. Invited to the banquet were His Excellency President France Albert Rene and his wife and their entourage.

Comrade Pak Song-chol spoke first at the banquet. His Excellency President France Albert Rene also made a speech. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President France Albert Rene. The banquet was alive with a warm expression of friendship.

Pak Song-chol Speech

OW061625Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1611 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol made a speech at a banquet arranged by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 6 May in honor of the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene.

Comrade Pak Song-chol said: The historic meeting between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and respected Your Excellency President was a significant event which beautifully adorned the history of friendship between the Korean and Seychellois peoples. This time you conveyed the warm fraternal friendship of the Seychellois people to the Korean people and highly appreciated the successes made by our people under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by embodying the chuche idea. You also expressed firm solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country free from interference of outside forces. This greatly encouraged and moved our people.

Your visit to our country has further cemented the bonds of friendship between the two peoples. Both Korea and Seychelles are members of the non-aligned movement, and the excellent relations of friendship between our two countries contribute to the solidarity among the non-aligned countries. We are convinced that this friendship and solidarity will be further consolidated and developed in the joint struggle waged together with the world progressive people who oppose imperialism, colonialism, fascism and dominationism and advocate independence. We heartily wish the Seychellois people greater achievements in the future worthwhile struggle for the building of a new society under the correct leadership of respected Your Excellency President.

Delegation Attends Opera

SK060427Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 6 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The revolutionary opera "The Song of the Kumgang-san Mountain" was performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of 5 May in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene.

His Excellency President France Albert Rene and madame and his entourage were invited to see the opera. Seeing the performance with the guests were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and personages concerned; and Chang Il-man, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Seychelles and working people in the city.

The revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" was highly acclaimed by the guests and audience. After the performance, His Excellency President France Albert Rene, in company with Comrade Pak Song-chol, mounted the stage, presented a floral basket to the artists congratulating them on their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Sees Gymnastic Display

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1648 GMT 6 May 78 OW

Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene saw the mass gymnastic display "Song of Korea" performed by school children and youth in Pyongyang at the National Stadium in the afternoon of 6 May.

The participants in the performance were His Excellency President France Albert Rene and his wife, Comrades Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrades Chong Chun-ki and Kim Man-kum, personal representative, Chang Il-man, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Seychelles, and working people in the city.

Visits Various Sites

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1652 GMT 6 May 78 OW

Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene visited the National Gymnastic Institute on the morning of 6 May.

They were accompanied by Comrade Pak Song-chol and personages concerned, and Chang Il-man, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Seychelles.

They also saw the Pyongyang Metro and the amusement facilities of the Taesong-san Forest in Ground. In the afternoon they inspected the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Economic, Cultural Agreement Signed

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 8 May 78 SK

Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--An agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles was signed in Pyongyang on 7 May.

The D.P.R.K. leader Comrade Kim Il-sung, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife were present at the signing ceremony together with His Excellency President France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, and his wife.

Present there on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, personages concerned Chong Song-nam and Kil Chae-kyong and Chang Il-man, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Seychelles.

Present on the Seychellois side were James Michelle, minister of state in the President's office for Administration and Information, David Thomas, personal assistant to the president, and other members of the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles.

The D.P.R.K. leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and his Excellency President France Albert Rene signed the agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Seychelles.

[Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0348 GMT on 8 May reports that "an agreement on cultural cooperation, a trade agreement, an agreement on air service and an accord on economic and technical cooperation" were signed on 7 May by Kong Chin-tae and James Michelle.]

Departure 7 May

SK070358Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 7 May--The government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene left Pyongyang today by special plane after an official visit to our country on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song warmly saw off His Excellency President France Albert Rene at the airport. A grand farewell function for the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles took place at the airport. The great leader firmly shook hands with His Excellency President Rene and warmly hugged him. Thousands of people of the capital wished bon voyage to the goodwill mission of the Seychellois people at the airport.

ROK SCORED FOR PLANNED WAR EXERCISES

OW061315Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 6 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary brands the plan of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to stage another criminal war exercise from 6 May in the vast waters of South Korea as a deliberate and premeditated provocation to aggravate the situation of our country to the highest pitch and ignite a war.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is conducting war exercises almost every day in all parts to deliberately increase tension and keep the U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea indefinitely, prolong its remaining days under their patronage and find a way out in begging from its masters a larger amount of military aid and hastening war preparations, the commentary points out, and adds:

Through military exercises the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique also pursues the dirty aim to stay on in power as ever through the criminal "elections" slated for 18 May by creating a terror-ridden atmosphere throughout South Korea. Neither war gamble nor fascist repression, however, can be a prescription for saving the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique from the crisis, stresses the commentary.

Foreign Criticism Reported

OW061343Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 6 May (KCNA)--Foreign public organisations and publications vehemently condemned the new war provocation manœuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to reports.

The Norwegian anti-imperialist committee for solidarity with the Third World recently issued a statement which exposed the true nature of the joint military exercise and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. It said: We sternly denounce the scheme of the U.S. imperialists to create "two Koreas" and demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. We support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification.

IV. 9 May 78

D 13

NORTH KOREA

The Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Norway in its statement demanded that U.S. troops, the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their weapons of destruction.

The Drama and Art Society of the Malagasy University recently sent a letter to the U.S. President demanding the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all war materiel from South Korea.

A recent issue of the Albanian Paper ZERI I POPULLIT noted that the South Korean puppet clique has set up numerous repressive apparatuses and cooked up a countless number of evil laws to intensify its fascist suppression. South Korea is a "police state" in the true sense of the term, it said.

The Bangladesh Paper NAYAJUG recently carried a commentary which said that the "Joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" proved the intention of the U.S. imperialists to keep occupying South Korea. The paper stressed: The just policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song should be implemented immediately. The U.S. imperialists must promptly withdraw all their weapons of destruction and troops from South Korea.

The Bulgarian journal PROSVETA No 14 in a commentary noted that the U.S. imperialists' clamour about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea is nothing but an empty talk. The journal said that various military exercises for the provocation of a new war are unending in South Korea.

Recent issues of the Bulgarian paper NARODNA MLADEZH and the Bangladesh paper HOLIDAY also carried articles flaying the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

NODONG SINMUN CHARGES ELECTION 'SWINDLE' IN ROK

0W071.45Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1206 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary condemns the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for launching a massive swindling and bribing operation coupled with wholesale arrests of guiltless people as the approach of the socalled "election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification" slated for 18 May.

The signed commentary says: The candidates backed by "government" power are already engrossed in "vote" soliciting, showing "generosity" all of a sudden to the voters in the form of bribes. The money spent by comprador capitalists and bureaucrats for "votes" runs into tens of millions of won.

The "vote-buying campaign" is attended with wholesale arrests of guiltless people by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, who are reinforcing the suppressive networks allegedly for the "establishment of order" and "control." This is intended to break down the resistance of the people opposed to the election farce under the fascist "yusin system" by creating a terror atmosphere, and hold in check the advance of the opposition forces.

As for the "National Conference for Reunification," it is a bogus tool manufactured by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for their long-term office, and its "deputies" are faithful servants selected by Pak Chong-hui, the puppet.

Being such a dirty one, the "election" staged by the Pak Chong-hui clique is an object of bitter denunciation not only among the South Korean people but also in political and public circles.

'Wholesale Arrests' Alleged

OW061325Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui fascist clique have started wholesale arrests all over South Korea with the approach of the "election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification," a tool for their long-term office, according to a report from Seoul.

The fascist clique set a "period of simultaneous roundup" extending from March 21 to the end of May, with the "election" due on the 18th. By 21 April they had arrested 29,080 or more guiltless people. They have already imposed illegal penalties upon 13,660 of them by referring them to fascist "summary trials."

The patriotic students bear the brunt of the suppression by the fascist clique. According to an announcement of the puppet police headquarters, the students rounded up by them in the first month of the "roundup period" are nearly twice as many as those arrested in March and April last year when many anti-"government" demonstrations of students were staged.

Student Demonstration Reported

SK090436Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 9 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 9 May (KCNA)--1,500 students of the Seoul University on 8 May held an anti-"government" rally and demonstration against the projected criminal "election to the National Conference for Unification," a tool for the permanent office of traitor Pak Chong-hui, according to foreign press reports from Seoul. At around 12:30, several students called for a struggle, scattering leaflets entitled "Students' Declaration for Democracy" in front of the student hall in the centre of the campus. In a moment 1,500 students joined the struggle. They held a rally and started a demonstration with a streamer held aloft, showing their firm determination to overthrow the fascist "yusin system."

In the "Students' Declaration for Democracy" they strongly demanded the repeal of the reactionary "yusin constitution" which keeps traitor Pak Chong-hui in "power" for a long time. They also demanded the repeal of the "emergency decrees," release of political prisoners, disbandment of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps," reinstatement of expelled students and dismissal of venal professors, and demanded campus freedom, freedom of the press and freedom of trade union activities.

Frightened by the renewed anti-fascist struggle of the students, the fascist clique sent 500 puppet riot police into the campus to brutally crack down on the demonstrators, firing tear bombs, according to reports. But the students held out for a long while, throwing stones at the enemy.

The students declared that they would resume their struggle against traitor Pak Chong-hui's scheme to stay long in power by calling a week-long strike next week when the "election" to the fascist "National Conference for Unification" is scheduled. Running about like mad dogs, the fascist clique walked away [words indistinct] students, but this only hardened the determination of the students to destroy the treacherous "yusin" system of terror dictatorship.

A foreign press report noted that "it was the first time for the students to manifest their attitude toward the election to the National Conference for Unification." It added: "It is foreseen that this struggle will touch off a wave of the same movement in other universities".

KIM YONG-NAM RECEIVED JAPANESE TRADE UNION GROUP

320607Z MAY 78 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 6 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam 5 May received the delegation of political section chiefs of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Yasuo Maruyama, deputy chairman of Sohyo and chairman of the central executive committee of the All-Japan Conference of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions, and had a friendly conversation with it. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Min Pyong-ok.

Welcomed by Workers

W001429Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang 6 May (KCNA)--A meeting of working people in Pyongyang was held at the Central Workers' Hall of the General Federation of Trade Unions on 5 May to welcome the delegation of political section chiefs of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) headed by Yasuo Maruyama, deputy chairman of Sohyo and chairman of the central executive committee of the All-Japan Conference of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions.

Speaking at the meeting, Yi Pyong-chan expressed thanks to Sohyo and its affiliated unions for their active support to the national reunification policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and firm solidarity with the just struggle of our people for its realisation. He said: We deem it a great honour to have the working class of Japan as our close friend, and will make every effort possible to strengthen and develop the friendship and solidarity with it.

Speaking next, the head of the delegation said: While touring various places of Korea, we witnessed how outstanding the leadership of great President Kim Il-song is, how strong the unity of the Korean people armed with the chuche idea is and how devotedly they are striving to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We are deeply impressed by all this.

He pointed to the vigorous struggle waged by the Japanese working class in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Stressing that one Korea must not be divided into two, he held that U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea and Korea be reunified. Concluding his speech, he heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Kim Pong-chu and other personages concerned. Members of the delegation were invited to the meeting.

OVERFULFILLMENT OF FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC PLANS REPORTED

W001437Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1328 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--The April plan was overshot in different domains of our national economy, whose first quarter year plan was carried out at 116 percent.

The power workers creditably fulfilled the April plan for the production of electricity, set 16 percent higher than the results in the corresponding period last year, by operating the generating equipment at full capacity.

Tunnelling and earth-scraping were pushed ahead of other work at the coal and ore mines under the Mining Industry Commission to boost the coal and ore production over 1.3 times that of the like period last year.

The iron and steel works, sufficiently supplied with raw materials and fuel, markedly raised the steel and rolled steel production above the results of March.

The April plan, set 18 percent higher than the March plan, was overfulfilled in the domain of chemical industry.

The workers of the Hungnam fertilizer complex and the youth chemical complex, reliable chemical producers of the nation, gave powerful assistance to the socialist rural communities by surpassing their plans, and the workers of the 8 February vinalon complex over-fulfilled the vinalon production plan by 13 percent.

In April cement factories throughout the country produced two times as much cement as in the corresponding period last year by actively introducing a new calcining method, while maintaining the full capacity operation of the equipment.

The light industrial workers announced the fulfilment of the April plan at 111 percent.

The monthly transport plan was fulfilled as of 29 April in the railway transport field.

The Pyongyang silk mill, the Hamhung tyre factory and many other factories, enterprises, workshops and workteams also finished the first half year plans ahead of schedule, and many workers in different fields their yearly production assignments. [as received] The workers of our country are successfully carrying out the first year tasks of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

INNER STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES 'PERFECTED'

OW061605Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Last year 2,267 construction projects were completed in our industrial domain to further perfect the inner-structure of the industrial branches, according to a report on the state budget submitted to the recent second session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

Construction projects which are of weighty importance in making preparations for the successful fulfilment of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan were pushed ahead at an accelerated tempo in our country last year, a year of readjustment.

In the domain of power industry construction projects were carried on to further strengthen and modernize its bases. The construction of the Chongchon-gang thermal power station was completed and another generator installed at the Unggi thermal power station.

Much work was done in the domain of the mining industry, too. The Anju combined coal mine, coal mines in the Tokchon and Kaechon areas, the Musan mine, the Komdok mine, the Tokhyon mine and other promising coal and ore mines with large deposits were reconstructed and expanded in a big way, and more coal and ore mines were actively developed and their material and technical foundations further modernized.

Last year witnessed the further replenishment and expansion of metal and machine plants, chemical factories and building-materials factories and the rapid progress of the construction of many heavy industrial plants.

In the domain of light industry more than 140 riced-corn mills, corn starch mills and food processing factories were equipped with modern installations and expanded and 66 modern cooking oil factories built in a matter of 3-4 months.

As a result, our industry has been developed and strengthened to be a powerful and modern chuche-based industry with a better balance among the power, fuel and raw materials industries and processing industries and more perfect inner-structure.

In accordance with the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, funds two times as much as in the past seven years will be invested in the construction projects during the Second Seven-Year Plan period. More than 60 percent of them will be directed to productive construction. During the new long-term plan period the policy of chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy will be more successfully carried out to further perfect the inner-structure of industry.

JAPAN-KOREA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION HOLDS MEETING

OW051001Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 3 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship held its fourth general meeting in Tokyo on 27 April, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

It was attended by Chuji Kuno, chairman, and Tsunehiko Antaku, general secretary, of the league and many other personages. Yun Sang-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, was invited to attend the meeting.

Chuji Kuno made a speech. He stressed that the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship is intensifying the solidarity movement of the Japanese people in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification. He was followed on the rostrum by Vice-Chairman Yun Sang-chol.

The meeting adopted an action policy for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and defending the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan. It reelected Chuji Kuno chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and Tsunehiko Antaku its general secretary.

IV. 9 May 78

SOUTH KOREA

E 1

HERALD COMMENTS ON HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT TO DPRK

SK0900ZCY Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 May 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "Hua in Pyongyang"]

[Text] Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his North Korean counterpart Kim Il-song have flourished a trumpet of rapport and cordiality in Pyongyang these days. However, it may be an intriguing case in point of the horse thinking one thing, while he that saddles him another. The bilateral meeting between the two Asian communist party bosses is highly significant in light of the complicated and confusing backdrop against which it takes place, but the theme of the picture is far from clear.

In what is his first trip abroad since coming to power and the first by China's top leader since the late Mao Tse-tung visited Moscow in 1957, Hua is visiting Pyongyang and almost would up his talks with Kim yesterday. The summary of the initial portions of their meeting given by the inspired Peking press was couched in the usual generalities and rhetorics: The two informed each other of the excellent situation concerning the socialist revolution and socialist construction of their countries and held sincere talks on further developing the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two sides.

In contrast, the wording in a later hardline speech the Chinese party leader and also premier gave was much more specific. Hua is reported to have told a rally of 100,000 people in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on Saturday, the third day of his visit there, that his country would never recognize South Korea and that the government in the north was the only legitimate administration. In an earlier speech at a military institute at Mangyongdae, he went on to condemn the so-called "cross-recognition" concept under which Western countries would recognize Pyongyang and communist nations the Seoul government.

Realism and pragmatism are chief among some of the positive signs of improvement the present Hua regime seeks to attain over its ideology-bound predecessor. It may be up to the political likes or dislikes of Peking whether it would recognize Seoul or not, but the existence and legality of the Seoul government cannot be dictated to by them. If the Chinese Communists want to make sure, they should ask the United Nations, of which China is a leading member, to explain how North Korea chose to be born out of wedlock and later invited the denunciation as aggressor by perpetrating a breach of peace and threat to security in this part of the world.

The same can be said of the charge of American aggression and division of Korea and the demand for the withdrawal of American troops. If the origin of the Korean division is to be historically traced, Washington and Moscow were jointly responsible for partitioning the Korean peninsula toward the end of World War II. Aggression was blamed on North Korea which was trained, equipped and directed by the Soviet Union for starting the Korean war and was later supported by Communist China in sustaining the aggressive thrust. The military presence of the United States here is the product of a cause which Peking supported.

As far as the reunification of Korea is concerned, we are desirous of achieving the goal without foreign intervention, as Hua says he is. The only way to do this is to promote and broaden bona fide dialogue and exchange between South and North Korea.

The implicit support voiced by Hua for the militant unification policy of Pyongyang will not only erode the cause of peaceful unification by the Korean people themselves, but rather serve to heighten the internal tension in this peninsula.

Hua's journey to North Korea is only part of his diplomatic ventures to build up his own image and to counter Soviet influence. On the other hand, Kim Il-song must have taken advantage of the occasion which could easily be used as a lever in dealing with the Soviet Union. It is quite dismaying that Peking failed to exert its constructive influence to bolster stability and security in northeast Asia. For our part, we should reinforce preparedness against any adverse development from the shifting world communist front.

AUSTRIAN PAPER INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER CHOE KYU-HA

AU051741V Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 May 78 p 3 AU

[Thomas Thorell report on interview with South Korean Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha in Seoul--date not given]

[Excerpt] While the customary tea was served, tanks went down the road rattling back to their barracks. This acoustic background was appropriate to what Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha explained to me a little later as his government's policy vis-a-vis North Korea.

With attention, but deliberately without any direct engagement, the South Koreans have noticed that Pyongyang has again given some signals. Romania's chief of state Ceausescu, before paying his official visit to President Carter in Washington, publicly aired ideas that had obviously been previously discussed with Kim Il-song, the North Korean state and party chief. Why not alter the status quo in this part of Asia and "normalize" the situation by creating a kind of confederation of the two parts of Korea in which the different social systems would continue to exist while the two parts of the confederation were jointly given a seat in the United Nations?

In Seoul one waited to see whether Ceausescu, as had been originally assumed, would take these proposals with him to Washington in the form of a Kim Il-song message to the U.S. President. But when the Romanian chief of state declared in the United States that he had brought with him no message whatsoever regarding Korea, there was great relief, because South Koreans would not like it if talks or even negotiations are held over their heads about the future political development of the Korean Peninsula. It did seem noteworthy, though, that shortly after Ceausescu's departure from the United States, the U.S. President declared that the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea would after all not be effected as quickly as had been originally envisaged....

Choe Kyu-ha, who, prior to his appointment as prime minister in December 1975 was working chiefly in the foreign policy field, is taking a skeptical view of the American intention to gradually withdraw from South Korea. But, as a former diplomat, he is expressing himself less sharply than Chong Il-kwon, chairman of the Korean National Assembly, who told me at an earlier talk: "Carter's announcement that he would withdraw U.S. ground forces within the next few years was the wrong thing to say at the wrong time and merely served to strengthen the morale and image of Kim Il-song." Choe Kyu-ha formulates differently, more cautiously, more realistically. "The announcement was official, it has been made, it is pointless to discuss its worthiness or unworthiness. Rather, it is necessary to negotiate in good time about the compensatory measures of the Americans, on what must be done in the military field before and during the withdrawal of the ground forces."

South Korea has put up with the fact that in a few years there will no longer be any U.S. infantry or U.S. artillery on the peninsula. However, the Koreans have built up a defense force with about 25 percent of their budget that today seems quite capable of coping with all contingencies. Moreover, they continue to rely on the defense guarantees of the United States, and on the air force units that are to be stationed in the country in greater numbers. Apart from the military planning, however, political ideas have also been developed in Seoul regarding the further development in this part of the world. The aim is the "peaceful reunification" of the two Koreas. "The North Koreans should return to the conference table," the prime minister said. Since 1972, when the rigid fronts had begun to move for the first time, there were several sessions of a joint committee, as well as talks of the two Red Cross organizations on family reunification. But since 1973, Pyongyang has boycotted both the joint committee and later also the Red Cross talks.

"To us, the dialog between the two Koreas seems far more important than talks between America, North Korea, China and Romania," said the prime minister, expressing the South Korean concern that here a compromise might be negotiated behind this country's back. "But Kim Il-song does not seem to be interested in bilateral talks. He wants to enforce his own formula!" He wants to negotiate with everyone but Seoul. "But how can they expect peace if they do not speak with us? This is certainly nonsense. This shows the insincerity, the unsoundness of such a vague peace offensive!" In his eyes, Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha says, North Korea has not changed its intentions of dominating through aggression.

Are there alternatives? In our talk the government chief outlined a multistep plan. Above all, he said, we should return to the principles that were formulated in a joint communique on 4 July 1972--that is, return to the conference table, resume talks in a joint committee.

And these talks must primarily be aimed at a nonaggression pact. As a second step, there should then be an exchange on various levels: in the goods sector, but also an exchange of people, for example of sportsmen or journalists. This would strengthen confidence. "After all, we are one people; we belong to the same race!"

Once a peaceful climate had been created, one could see whether the North Koreans would consent some time or other to free elections in both parts of the peninsula, in which delegates should be elected proportional to the population figures, who would then have further talks. "The whole situation is indeed quite paradoxical," the prime minister pondered. "We are buying things abroad that we could buy far easier from North Korea. And the North Koreans spend valuable foreign currency on commodities that we could abundantly supply." But in Pyongyang even an exchange of sportsmen was rejected--hence there is not very much for progress in the dialog between the two Koreas, he said.

SIERRA LEONE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN SEOUL

SK080240Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0235 GMT 8 May 78 SW

[Text] Seoul, 8 May (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Abdulai O. Conteh of Sierra Leone flew into Seoul today for a five-day official visit to Korea.

Foreign Minister Conteh met with his Korean counterpart Pak Tong-chin this afternoon to discuss ways of further promoting friendship and economic cooperation between the two countries. During his stay here, Minister Conteh will have a series of meetings with Korean Government leaders including Premier Choe Kyu-ha and Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u.

COMMUNIQUE ON BANGLADESH BORDER GUARDS 'PROVOCATION'

BK070791 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0700 7 May 78 BK

[Report on 7 May official communique on classification of citizens and problems encountered in Buthidaung township near Bangladesh border]

[Text] The Department of Immigration and Manpower under the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs is determined to carry out Project Dragon King for classifying citizens and noncitizens in the country, despite the problems and difficulties encountered. This was stated in an official communique released yesterday setting out in detail the problems experienced in Buthidaung township in Arakan State in carrying out the task of examining people individually to determine whether they are citizens or noncitizens.

Covering six and a half pages, the official communique says that in Buthidaung township, Project Dragon King was implemented after dividing the township into 13 blocks. In the course of going into the bona fides of the people in the township, many Bengalis who did not wish to submit to interrogation fled across the border into Bangladesh in order to block the aim and objectives of Project Dragon King. Moreover, in order to subvert the project they also spread misinformation regarding the objectives of Project Dragon King and resorted to agitation.

Bangladesh Border Security Forces personnel subsequently indulged in long range firing at border outposts in Burmese territory with small arms.

On 20 March this year, some 2,000 Bengalis staged a protest rally against the project near (Myinlut) village in Maungdaw township. Thereafter, they contacted other Bengalis residing within the jurisdiction of the (Zedibyin) police outpost and initiated acts of intimidation against Burmese nationals in the area.

Also in Maungdaw township, 13 Bengali leaders, including (Suayawdulla) of Alethangyaw village, convened a series of meetings in Alethangyaw village on 22 March by [words indistinct] opposition to Project Dragon King and confounded the situation by bringing up other issues as well.

In Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships, many illegal Bengali immigrants had, at the instigation of some unscrupulous Bengalis, abandoned their homes and fled across the border into Bangladesh. Others returned to their villages and set fire to homes and other dwellings. Of the Bengalis who fled into Bangladesh, those from Buthidaung township crossed the (Masanbaw) Creek in the territorial jurisdiction of Taungbro police station and migrated in large numbers to (Yingyimaw) village in Bangladesh.

From information received, about 12,000 Bengalis have migrated to (Yingyimaw) village. Bengalis from villages in Maungdaw township have similarly crossed the border into Bangladesh taking along with them supplies of paddy and rice, as well as several heads of cattle.

To wreck Project Dragon King, a band of unscrupulous Bengalis, at about midnight on 28 April, infiltrated into the provisional immigration outpost, established on the east bank of the Naf River, about 5 miles to the north of Maungdaw, and after stealing 483 kyats worth of crockery, set fire to the outpost. A rifle was also stolen from the adjoining customs outpost.

A group of Burmese personnel, led by immigration officer U Ba Kyaw, who had been touring the Taungbro area, was ambushed by a band of armed Bengalis near Kyeingyaung at 1000 on the morning of 30 April on returning to Maungdaw along the Naf River. The immigration personnel suffered no casualties but lost a revolver that fell into the river.

At 1400 on 27 April, seven Bangladesh Border Security personnel came in a motorboat to the mouth of Maungdaw Creek in Burmese territory and took 400 kyats from three Arakanese--Ngai Me Shay, Hla Tun Thein and Ma Aye Hla of (Sabeyin) village--another 25 kyats from a sampan plier, Adul Yawhin, and stole four bags of unpolished rice. The Arakanese victims reported the matter to the Maungdaw police station who opened the case.

On 24 April, shortly before noon, while four members of the Taungbro People's Police Force went out to look at a green helicopter that was heading for Cox's Bazaar, they were fired upon by Bangladesh Border Security Force personnel from their side of Taungbro.

Only because the People's Police Force personnel did not return fire, did the Bangladesh Border Security Force stopped firing. The People's Police Force suffered no casualties.

At 0800 on the morning of 25 April, while an army column that had been detailed for border patrol was making its way from left Taungbro to right Taungbro village, the column was fired upon with small arms fire from the Taungbro border security outpost on the Bangladesh side of the border. Because the army column did not return fire, firing from the Bangladesh Border Security outpost ceased after about 10 minutes. The army column suffered no casualties.

On the naval front, a Burmese naval vessel, while on a routine patrol within Burmese territorial waters along the Arakanese coast toward the mouth of the Naf River, came across a frigate and two other Bangladesh Navy vessels approaching St Martins Island. The Bangladesh vessel flashed a signal to the Burmese naval vessel asking it to identify itself. The Burmese naval vessel promptly identified itself but the Bangladesh vessels not only refused to identify themselves on being asked to do so in turn, but followed the Burmese naval vessel from St Martins Island up to Mayu Island. Not wishing a confrontation, the Burma naval vessel desisted from asking the Bangladesh naval vessel to identify themselves.

At 1530 on the afternoon of 23 April, an army column while carrying out its duties and on arriving at a hill near Taungbro village in Maungdaw township, was fired upon by an unidentified band of armed men dressed in khaki and jungle green uniforms and wearing blue caps with white head badges who later fled into Bangladesh. At about the same time, the column was fired upon again with small arms, including light machineguns, by the Bangladesh Border Security Force from their side of the Taungbro border township. Because the area was on the border, the army column did not return fire, and the Bangladesh Border Security Force ceased firing after about 10 minutes.

The official communique says: Despite various obstacles being placed in the way of implementing Project "Dragon King," the Department of Immigration and Manpower is determined to fully implement its objectives.

MEETING ON 1978-79 AGRICULTURE PLAN ENDS 5 MAY

BK061237Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Summary] The final day's session of the coordination meeting on the 1978-79 agriculture plan was held at the Agricultural Research Institute in Kyegon today. It was attended by Agriculture and Forestry Minister U Ye Gaung, Deputy Minister U Kyaw Htein, Vice Chairman U Soe and Central Executive Committee members of the peasants organization, executives of the state and division people's councils, heads of departments under the Agriculture Corporation, and state, division and township managers of the Agriculture Corporation.

In his closing address, Minister U Ye Gaung noted that "such meetings to review results of yearly efforts and to discuss collectively new and better ways of implementing future programs with renewed vigor are designed to accelerate the production speed of the agriculture sector. Such meetings also develop technology as well as methods and ideas.

"Since the study and scrutiny of past experiences have been completed, efforts should now start with renewed vigor. In implementing a plan and yearly programs, the persons directly involved in their implementation are the vital factors. Those persons can only carry out their tasks and assignments diligently in accordance with the plan, if they are fully aware of the significance of the plan.

"It is also vital that each and every peasant, who will personally implement the plan, fully understand the plan. The minister urged the people's councils and peasants organizations to organize and work together with the civil servants under party leadership. Yearly success, he noted, depends on their vigorous efforts.

"The agricultural sector must fulfill the target of producing 3.67 billion kyats worth of goods--5 percent more than last year--in 1978-79 without fail." He then said that any crop destroyed during the cultivation season must be substituted with another suitable crop, without losing time, so that production will not be affected.

"It is vital, he added, that policies and directives are clearly understood and strictly pursued. Major agricultural products--food crops such as rice, wheat and corn; oil crops such as peanut, sesame and sunflower; pulses; industrial crops such as jute, cotton and sugarcane; marine and animal products such as fish and meat; and forestry products such as teak and hardwoods--are being produced to meet the daily requirements of the people. It is therefore necessary that they do not lose sight of the significance of the agriculture sector. He called on the production sector to produce the required goods so that there will be no shortages.

"An increase in production, the minister added, depends very much on the production system. In the agricultural sector, systematic cultivation methods and high production rates are vital.

Regarding cultivation methods, he said that much still had to be done to improve them. To get water, small irrigation systems must be set up with the people's help and priority must be given to purchasing water pumps in areas where they are indispensable. It is also important that research results are disseminated, especially to the basic-level government workers, so that they can apply them effectively and properly. Efforts must be also made to disseminate such knowledge to the peasants.

"The minister then noted the necessity of systematic intercropping in zones. So far, only paddy is now intercropped systematically. Although the state has spent billions of kyats to develop agriculture and improve the peasants' production, it has been unable to fully procure crops, as targeted, at the time of harvest."

The minister concluded his address by urging officials to educate and encourage the peasants to respond to the government's efforts for their welfare by selling their full quotas to the state.

INDUSTRY MINISTRY REVIEWS 1977-78 PRODUCTION

BK050105Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Summary] "Minister Col Tint Swe, in an opening address at today's Industry I meeting to review the ministry's 1977-78 production, called on all the industrial corporations under the ministry to produce high-quality goods as targeted."

After explaining the purpose of the meeting, the minister said that "while the production target of all industrial corporations under the ministry for 1977-78 was over 2.6 billion kyats, actual production was over 2.7 billion kyats, an additional 90 [as heard] million kyats above target. He recalled that the target for 1976-77 had been overfulfilled by over 70 million kyats. Yearly production, he noted, is improving by value as well as by percentage.

"This trend of rising production, he said, must be maintained during the coming Third 4-Year Plan. Factory managers must not only fulfill the production targets but also see to it that all goods produced are sold according to the wishes of the consumers--working people. Factory managers must strive to produce high-quality products, fulfill targets, dispose of all finished goods, and follow the selling guidelines laid down by the ministry so that goods can be quickly disposed of.

"The objectives for 1977-78 were to fully utilize machinery and improve the quality of goods. However, only 85.4 percent of all the machinery under the Industry I Ministry was utilized that year. Although the situation is improving yearly, it is still 14.6 percent short of its goal.

"To be able to fully utilize the machinery, there must be sufficient raw materials, equipment and spare parts; machinery must be repaired and systematically maintained, and there must be sufficient trained workers and energy--electricity, steam and fuels. Efforts must also be exerted to improve the quality of goods. Factory managers must, while striving to fulfill the production targets, insure against loss, waste and destruction of state property."

The meeting was attended by Col Aung Myint, secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee's Industrial and Natural Resources Committee; U Aung Than, member of the inspectorate; Col Maung Ohn, deputy Industry I minister; and directors general, managing directors and directors of the corporations under the ministry, department heads and factory managers.

HUA, PRC DELEGATION WELCOMED ON VISIT TO DPRK

BK080210Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 May 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the PRC State Council, left Peking by special train on the morning of 4 May on an official good-will visit to the DPRK at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP and president of the DPRK.

Accompanying Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on this visit to the DPRK are Comrade Keng Piao, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Comrade Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Comrade Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; and other comrades from various active departments concerned.

Seeing Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng off at the train station were many Chinese party and state leaders, such as Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Council; Comrade Wang Tung-hsing, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee; and Comrade Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

The DPRK comrade acting charge d'affaires to the PRC also went to the train station to see off Comrade Chairman Hua.

At the PRC-DPRK border, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese party-state delegation that he is leading here warmly welcomed by Comrade Ho Tam, alternate member of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK, who accompanied Comrade Chairman Hua by train to Pyongyang.

On the morning of 5 May, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese party-state delegation arrived in Pyongyang and were given a grand welcome permeated with profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship by Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee, DPRK president and great leader of the Korean people; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee and DPRK premier; and many other Korean party and state leaders.

Hundreds of thousands of the masses were also at the train station to welcome Comrade Chairman Hua who had come to pay his first visit to the DPRK.

The visit to the DPRK of the high-level Chinese party and state delegation is the first foreign trip of Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng since he was elected chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council following the passing away of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader and great teacher of the Chinese people, and of esteemed and beloved Comrade Premier Chou En-lai.

This is brilliant evidence and a splendid sign of the great revolutionary friendship and firm militant solidarity that have existed traditionally between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries--China and Korea--which is based more firmly on Marxism-Leninism and the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The Kampuchean people are wholeheartedly overjoyed at this historic visit to the DPRK by the high-level delegation of the Chinese party and state led by Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. We wish this visit total success in the interest of the two peoples of China and Korea--the closest comrades-in-arms and brothers of the Kampuchean people--and in line with the interests of the communist and international workers movements, as well as of the oppressed and exploited countries in the world, particularly the Third World and nonaligned countries.

KCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECEIVES GREETINGS ON NATIONAL DAY

Norwegian Communist Party M-L

BK061103Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Text] Respectfully to the KCP Central Committee:

Esteemed comrades: On the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of Phnom Penh, the day when the KCP-led masses of workers, peasants and soldiers assumed administrative power over the entire country, we should like to extend to you our salutations. We strongly support the socialist construction drive in Kampuchea and the struggle for the defense of Kampuchean territorial integrity against all interference and acts of invasion and aggression.

We expose and condemn all the campaigns of slanderous propaganda that the imperialists have waged against Kampuchea since liberation. These campaigns have been intense in Norway. They have shamelessly told lies and conducted deceitful propaganda; however, their campaigns and propaganda have been groundless. We are now in the process of waging a struggle to expose and unmask them in the most active manner.

In fact, the grudges of the imperialists against Kampuchea have proved that the KCP lines are quite correct and the masses of Cambodian workers and peasants are in the process of building true socialism. The efforts of the KCP and Kampuchean people to liberate the country through a people's war, and to carry on the revolution through adherence to the stand of self-reliance is proof that the Kampucheans have correctly implemented the principles of Marxism-Leninism in accordance with the realities in their country. Therefore, the KCP and the Kampuchean people have become splendid models for oppressed nations and peoples throughout the world in their struggle for complete liberation.

Oslo, 17 April 1978. The Central Committee of the Norwegian Marxist-Leninist Workers Communist Party.

Spanish Workers Organization

BK061105Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Text] On the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of Democratic Kampuchea we ask you to convey our warmest congratulations to the KCP, the entire Kampuchean army and people on the victories they have achieved.

Under KCP leadership, the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army crushed the reactionary Lon Nol regime in a large-scale war which was rich in acts of heroism, driving off the U.S. imperialists and establishing a revolutionary administration through which, for the first time in their history, the Kampuchean people have become the masters of their own destiny.

After achieving this great victory, under KCP leadership with Comrade Pol Pot as the leading figure, the Kampuchean people have achieved even greater victories in their struggle to defend and preserve their independence and territorial integrity, foiling all the maneuvers of the superpowers and those of reactionary enemies of all stripes.

During the past few years, the Kampuchean people, relying on their own strength, have developed their national economy and strengthened proletarian dictatorship. This has not only pleased the Kampuchean people but has also made an important contribution to the revolutionary struggle of people and nations throughout the world.

On this most significant day--17 April 1978--We ask you to accept our warmest salutations. Madrid, 12 April 1978. [Signed] (Jose San Roma Al Diar), secretary general of the Workers Revolutionary Organization of Spain.

Netherlands Communist Party M-L

BK070518Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 May 78 BK

[Text] To Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee, Phnom Penh:

Dear comrade, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Netherlands Marxist-Leninist Party, I extend congratulations to the KCP on the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of Phnom Penh.

We clearly see the present acts of aggression, expansion and annexation against Kampuchean territory. With the support of the social imperialists, the SRV is attempting to swallow Kampuchea in order to realize its big-nation ambition of turning itself into a power like its master.

We are confident that the KCP and Kampuchean Revolutionary Army will certainly maintain the current struggle of protecting their territorial integrity. We hope that, under the leadership of the KCP and party leaders, the Kampuchean people will enjoy a peaceful existence in the very near future so as to build their country into a prosperous and glorious nation.

Long live the independence of Democratic Kampuchea!

Down with the aggressor armed forces!

Long live the KCP!

Long live the friendship between the Kampuchean peasants and workers and the Netherlands peasants and workers!

[Signed] (Petersen), secretary of the Central Committee of the Netherlands Marxist-Leninist Party

WORKERS URGED TO DEFEND REVOLUTIONARY GAINS

BK070350Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 May 78 BK

[Text] Our Revolutionary workers are, to the last man, the sons and daughters of poor peasants and the courageous former revolutionary army combatants.

During the recent revolutionary war, which lasted more than 5 years, our brothers and sisters, responding to the call of the nation and KCP to fight, topple, exterminate and expel U.S. imperialism, its lackeys and the traitorous Lon Nol clique from our beloved Kampuchean fatherland, put down their hoes, ploughs and sickles and joined the revolutionary army in the armed struggle to courageously fight against the enemy around the clock and throughout the year until total and definitive victory was won on 17 April 1975.

After liberation, responding to the party's call for national reconstruction in the industrial field, they returned the weapons to the party and plunged into the offensive to repair and restore existing factories, build new ones and produce farm tools and all types of daily utility items to completely meet the demands of our cooperative peasants and revolutionary army combatants in time.

Our present revolutionary workers are the first generation of Democratic Kampuchea's revolutionary workers. Ours are not workers formed, trained and educated by capitalists of the old society. They have never before been employed in any large factories and do not depend on imperialism for the supply of raw materials and nuts and bolts.

These workers do not use their technical knowledge to accelerate production for personal gain or the gain of their families and friends. They work without thinking of their own comfort or discomfort.

They were born out of the roaring flames of class struggle between the oppressed and oppressor classes within Kampuchean society. They were born out of the seething 5-year-long national liberation war and have received constant training and indoctrination in view, stand and ideology from the KCP. In brief, they have been trained to serve the party's line of independence and self-reliance.

Therefore, they resolutely and persistently fight against various tendencies of depending on foreign assistance and especially the assistance of imperialism in all fields.

These workers do not run the factories in such a manner as to produce materials according to their own subjective desires, which would cause neglect to the production of certain products and bring about a waste of manpower, time and capital. They strive to turn out all kinds of useful items, farm tools and foodstuff in accordance with the concrete demands of the current drive to defend the nation and carry on socialist revolution and construction.

They work by strictly following clearly defined daily, monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual plans, with clearly defined targets. They work on the basis of the slogan "work more, achieve more but spend less capital."

They work industriously and vigorously and strive to reap as much as possible so as to fulfill and overfulfill the plan of our party and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to meet on time the demands of our cooperative peasants.

Since they have firmly grasped their role as revolutionary workers and their capacity as masters of the country, revolution and factories, our revolutionary workers have developed a greater sense of patriotism, a greater love for and satisfaction with the collectivist regime and a deeper affection and respect for our cooperative masses and revolutionary army and for our correct and wise KCP, which has constantly strived to lead, train and indoctrinate them politically and ideologically.

Moreover, our workers have continued to nurture a seething hatred for the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, who continue carrying out daily acts of encroachment, provocation and aggression against us, such as machinegunning and shelling our territory.

Our revolutionary workers highly value their revolutionary tasks. Moreover, they firmly and unconditionally respect discipline. For example, at the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978 the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors launched a large-scale, systematic invasion in the form of an undeclared war against our beloved fatherland, attacking us without warning from the Dragon's Tail in the northeast to the border areas in the eastern and southwestern regions and even in our territorial waters and on our islands in a most insolent and wanton manner.

The Trapeang Chhlus sawmill and cotton planting worksites in the eastern region did not escape the savage ransacking of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors. When the Vietnamese enemy arrived, our revolutionary workers, who are former combatants of our revolutionary army, immediately turned themselves into revolutionary combatants. Those engaged in maximizing production put down their saws, lumber and hoes and took up guns to fight courageously against the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors. They were thus able to give maximum protection to their mill and worksites and contribute to handing a shameful defeat to the Vietnamese aggressors on 6 January 1978.

After smashing and expelling the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors from our Kampuchean territory, our revolutionary workers at the Trapeang Chhlus sawmill and cotton planting worksites in the eastern region resumed their key task in their capacity as revolutionary workers in their respective fields with enthusiasm and vigor, while closely linking themselves with the frontline revolutionary army combatants who are courageously and persistently fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend the country.

This historic event clearly proves that during the national liberation war, our male and female combatants of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army were extremely skillful in attacking the enemy and could fight the enemy effectively and powerfully. During the Vietnamese aggression against our territory, they were also effective in countering them and handing them a stinging defeat. Since the Vietnamese enemy was expelled and driven back to his country, our revolutionary workers have carried on the offensive to promote production as before. They are thus strong, both in defending and building the country. However, the main strength of our revolutionary workers lies in the fact that they respect, love and serve the people and revolution unconditionally, without thinking of their own comfort or difficulties.

It is true that the Vietnamese aggressors have been routed and driven back to their own country in the main. But, because of their aggressive, ambitious desire to enslave our Democratic Kampuchea and people in an Indochina federation, at certain times and places along the border, the Vietnamese enemy continues to repeatedly send his forces to encroach upon our territory in an attempt to once again invade us. However, our revolutionary army has crushed every attempt.

In some places where the Vietnamese could not introduce their armed forces, they infiltrated spies and commandoes to carry out espionage, subversive and sabotage activities within our territory.

In brief, the Vietnamese expansionists continue to try to enslave us without letup. Wherever they fail in their bid to enslave us, they resort to maneuvers aimed at impeding and obstructing the progress of the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction efforts.

Like the rest of the people throughout the country, our revolutionary workers have made every effort to expand and strengthen the tradition of fighting the enemy and of firmly and unconditionally abiding by discipline and revolutionary morality in order to contribute to protecting forever the fruits of victory of the revolution, national independence, national sovereignty, national honor and national territorial integrity. They are determined to strive harder to fulfill and even overfulfill the 1978 industrial production plan in contributing to defending and building the country into a developed and prosperous nation by leaps and bounds.

CONFESSON OF SRV SOLDIER CAPTURED 7 APRIL REPORTED

BK051129Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 May 78 BK

[Report on confession by Vietnamese soldier Nguyen Vi Duc, captured on 7 April 1978 in Kampot Province--portion recorded]

[Summary] "Hearing about the Kampuchean battlefield, I was terrified," confessed Nguyen Vi Duc, an aggressive Vietnamese soldier captured by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army on 7 April 1978 on the (Loth) battlefield of Kampot Province. "This confession is further evidence clearly attesting to the fact that the negotiations which the Vietnamese enemy has clamored about since 7 April 1978 are just another maneuver aimed at fooling world public opinion and the Vietnamese.

"In fact, on 7 April and in the following days, the Vietnamese enemy sent its troops to invade our Kampuchea on a large scale. This confession also shows that every time the Vietnamese enemy has invaded our Kampuchean territory, it has suffered heavy and ignominious defeats. This is why the aggressive Vietnamese troops always tremble and become panic-stricken whenever they hear that their superiors are sending them to the Kampuchean battlefield."

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with translation into Cambodian] "My name is Nguyen Vi Duc, age 18. I was born at house number 6, road number 1, (Son Thay) district. My parents are now residing in (Khun Hue) village, (?Vi Xuyen) district, (?Ha Tuyen) Province. I am a sergeant and I enlisted in the army on 12 April 1977. At first I served as a combatant in the 7th Division's 30th Regiment. Later on, my unit was assigned to South Vietnam. On 6 April 1978, Col Tranh Huu Viet assigned me and some of my colleagues to the combat unit.

"Before we left for the battlefield, Lt Nguyen Yi Huu told us that our VCP's plan to attack Kampuchea was ready to be carried out. Our production corps was armed and assigned to attack Kampuchea. This time no one could escape because this was a VCP order that had to be executed. This meant that all of us had to attack and try to smash and control Kampuchea. Kampuchea was now taking a different road from us, refusing to respect us and join the Indochina federation. In order to dominate Indochina, Vietnam had to attack Kampuchea until it surrendered and consented to join the Indochina federation. We had to attack without retreat. We would take any area we could and set up our production corps and regional armed forces there in order to protect what land we seized.

"We were to attack and topple Kampuchea so that there would only be our Vietnam state power left in this area. Then Vietnam would be leader and owner of all of Indochina. We would become a superpower in Southeast Asia. Our Indochinese Communist Party would be able to manage everything at will in our Indochina where there would be only one party, one country, one army and one people. Armed with these causes, we were to use our massive forces in order to pressure Kampuchea. It was not necessary for us to pay attention to solving political problems, because our 'peaceful negotiation' line with Kampuchea was only a move to make the world believe that Vietnam had goodwill, wanted friendship and would not violate Kampuchea's territorial integrity. This was also aimed at making people around the world believe that Vietnam was a big country and had no desire to commit aggression against a small country like Kampuchea.

"Therefore, we were to attack and take over Kampuchea in accordance with the plan of the VCP Central Committee. We were to successfully take over Kampuchea before the 1978 rainy season.

"On the night of 6 April 1978, we were sent to the battlefield through the (Peam) line in an attempt to push into Kampot Province in Kampuchea. I was very worried, but dared not complain because I was a new combatant. I would be jailed or shot if I complained. Hearing about the Kampuchean battlefield, I was terrified because dozens of my friends had died on the Kampuchean battlefield. Nobody has ever come back. As soon as I arrived at the battlefield, I was panic-stricken. I wanted to flee or to hide, but before I could do so, I heard gunfire. A few minutes later I saw 30 men near me shot. I was frightened and did not know what to do. I dared not flee because I was not familiar with the terrain.

"Then I saw Lt Nguyen Thanh Thieu, who was my commander, killed. I jumped into a trench and began shooting at the sky. After a few shots, I heard voices calling on me to surrender. On 7 April 1978, I was captured by the Kampuchean armed forces at (Loth) battlefield, Kampot Province, Kampuchea.

"Made on 15 April 1978. [Signed] Nguyen Vi Duc" [end recording]

BRIEFS

EASTERN REGION TEXTILE FACTORY- The eastern region textile factory is located at Thnal Totoeng in Tbong Khmum district and began operations on 20 January 1977. So far the workers in this factory have produced and repaired 212 automatic looms and 7 semi-automatic looms. Each loom is capable of producing an average of 20 to 25 meters of cotton cloth, 35 to 40 meters of mosquito nets and 15 to 20 meters of khaki cloth. The workers are also producing more looms, constructing a new building to house the ovens and starching machines, and putting up workers' quarters. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Apr 78 BK]

IV. 9 May 78

L A O S

I I

TRADE UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV UNION CONGRESS

EK070931Y Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 7 May 78 EK

[Text] Vientiane, 7 May (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] headed by President Sanan Soutthichak, who is also a member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, left Vientiane for Hanoi on 5 May [as received] to attend the Fourth Congress of Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

Upon its arrival in Hanoi, the delegation was welcomed at Thu Do International Airport by Nguyen Cong Hoa, vice president of the VCTU, Le Van and Nguyen Thuyet, members of the Secretariat of the VCTU, and other officials.

Many members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were also at the airport.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HUNGARY

EK071428Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 7 May 78 EK

[Text] After attending the second meeting of the Lao-Hungarian commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, the Lao economic, scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Sanan Soutthichak, minister of communications, public works and transportation and chairman of the Lao commission, returned to Vientiane on 6 May. [as heard]

The delegation was welcomed on its arrival at Wattai Airport by ministers, vice ministers and a number of cadres concerned. The ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Laos also welcomed the Lao delegation at the airport.

SIANG PASASON WELCOMES SENTENCING OF 'GROUP OF TRAITORS'

EK051157Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 4 May 78 EK

[SIANG PASASON 4 May editorial: "Due Punishment for Traitors"]

[Text] On the morning of 30 April, the People's Court of Vientiane Municipality and Vientiane Province held a plenary session in the presence of representatives from all ministries, 21 work branches attached to the provincial administration, and the people of all five Vientiane districts to try the case of a group of more than 40 traitors headed by Khambou Sihalat, 47, [age as heard] who were arrested on 16 November 1977 on the charge of sabotaging the people's administrative system.

The plenary session of the People's Court of Vientiane Municipality and Vientiane Province solemnly met for a time, according to regulations, before sentencing drastic punishment to the group of traitors, some of whom were present. The verdicts are as follows:

Eight were sentenced to death, 5 in absentia; 8 were sentenced to rehabilitation for life, 2 in absentia; 11 were sentenced to 20 years rehabilitation; 14 were sentenced to 10 years rehabilitation; and 8 others were sentenced to 5 years rehabilitation. All property of these traitors were confiscated by the state.

The sentences pronounced on the group of traitors by the People's Court of Vientiane Province and Vientiane Municipality are very correct, just and reasonable, because punishment of traitors aims to insure the maintenance of the interests of nation and people. These sentences are correct and accord with the principle of our regime's proletarian dictatorship. They also clearly reflect the following resolute and just policy of our party and government:

Inflict drastic and appropriate punishment, light or severe, on anyone who commits crimes against the nation and people and who intends to act to sabotage the new system and to create unrest among the people. However, those who commit serious crimes against the nation and people but later become conscious of their faults, confess their wrong to the nation and people, or wholeheartedly cooperate with the authorities in suppressing counterrevolutionaries, will be granted amnesty or their punishment suitably reduced. Conversely, those committing crimes and refusing to admit their wrongs will be ruthlessly suppressed.

Our entire party, army and people are very pleased with the penalties meted out to the traitors by the People's Court of Vientiane municipality and province, and they wholeheartedly hail the court's verdicts. The arrest of the traitors by the peace-keeping authorities and their delivery to the People's Court of Vientiane municipality and province for trial and sentencing in accordance with the law once again proves our new system is excellent and our people are fully promoting and expanding their right to collective mastership. This is why despite the fact the enemy has resorted to a thousand and one schemes, and no matter however subtly it has made use of its lackeys to carry out counterrevolutionary activities, it will never be able to hide from the people. In the end it will be suitably punished just as were the abovementioned traitors.

However, the enemies of the nation have not yet abandoned their schemes aimed at sabotaging peace and public order and creating unrest among our people. When they fail to successfully carry out one scheme, they try another one. Therefore, it is necessary for the authorities concerned and our people to always heighten their revolutionary vigilance and promote and expand their right to mastership in carrying out the task of maintaining peace and public order, as well as other tasks. Our people must cooperate with the authorities in suppressing and completely wiping out counterrevolutionaries from Lao territory. While carrying out production and construction tasks, we must also plan to organize the implementation of the defense system to adequately protect the people's lives and property and the property of the state.

BRIEFS

BADMINTON OFFICIALS IN PRC--Vientiane, 5 May (KPL)--The Lao delegation returned to Vientiane on 2 May after attending, as observer, the third Asian badminton competition held in Peking on 14-21 April. The Lao delegation also attended a meeting of the Asian badminton federation. [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 5 May 78 EK]

YOUTH DELEGATION IN USSR--Vientiane, 5 May (KPL)--The Lao youth delegation led by Somsanit Khambai, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, returned to Vientiane on May 2 after attending the conference of the All-Union Leninist Youth Communists League (KOMSOMOL) in Moscow. During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation visited an agricultural college in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, and Kazan city. It also called on the party committee and the youth committee of the city and attended May Day celebrations in Moscow. [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 5 May 78 EK]

IV. 9 May 78

T H A I L A N D

J 1

UPPADIT COMMENTS ON MONDALE VISIT, KRIANGSAK BURMA TRIP

BK051422Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Text] At about 1445 today at Don Muang Airport, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, citing Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan's comment on talks with the U.S. vice president, told journalists that the government was satisfied with the agreement on various issues which were discussed with the U.S. vice president.

He disclosed that the United States would accept some 20,000 refugees from Thailand. However, he said, since talks on this matter lasted only 2 hours, the two sides had not discussed it in detail.

Asked which side would pursue further the issues brought up during the talks, he replied that government agencies concerned, such as the Department of Economic and Technical Cooperation and the Foreign Ministry Economic Department would be assigned to work on specific issues.

Asked what issues would be brought up for discussion with the Burmese Government when the prime minister and his party visit that country, the foreign minister said talks would deal with the border problem and that the Burmese Government would be informed of the Thai Government's expulsion of Burmese dissident minority groups from Thai territory. At the same time, the foreign minister said, bilateral trade and suppression of narcotics would also be discussed with the Burmese side.

Asked if talks with the Burmese Government would also touch on the reestablishment of the joint border committee, the foreign minister said the Thai delegation would also propose this idea to the Burmese Government.

He went on to say that the prime minister would be accompanied by an entourage of 14. The prime minister and his party would use a small Royal Air Force plane during this trip to Burma.

Details of Burma Visit

BK090646Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 9 May 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan will be paying an official visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma from 10 to 12 May. Accompanying the prime minister during this trip will be Deputy Prime Minister Gen Bunchai Bamrungphong; Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun; Deputy Interior Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon; Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan; Gen Charoen Phongphanit, military chief of staff; Army Commander in Chief Gen Soem Na Nakhon; Gen Phon Thanaphum, secretary general to the prime minister; Lt Gen Somsak Panchamanon, 3d Army Region commander; Lt Gen Chumphon Kunkasem, chief of the armed forces survey department; Lt Gen Thuanthong Suwannathat, director of joint operations; Owat Suthiwatnaruphut, director general of the Foreign Ministry Political Department; Police Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, secretary general of the Narcotics Prevention and Suppression Committee; Sakchai Bamrungphong, Thai ambassador to Rangoon and Col Aphithee Intharaphithak, assistant to the army attache in Rangoon.

The prime minister and party are scheduled to depart Royal Air Force headquarters' airport at 1245 on 10 May by air force aircraft and to arrive at Rangoon Airport at 1400 on the same day. The prime minister and party will return to Bangkok at 1715 on 12 May.

PRC ENVOY CALLS ON KRIANGSAK; NEW ENVOY TO BE NAMED

BK090147Y Bangkok POST in English 6 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Chinese Ambassador Chai Tse-min yesterday submitted the name of his successor to Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun during a farewell call at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Diplomatic sources said the new Chinese envoy to Thailand is likely to be Mr Chang Wei-lieh, currently the ambassador to Mongolia. He was previously an assistant secretary of the Communist Party of Canton. [as published]

Yesterday afternoon, Ambassador Chai paid a farewell call on Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan at the Government House, during which he disclosed that their majesties the king and queen and the princess mother have accepted in principle Chinese Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng's invitation for them to visit the People's Republic of China. The ambassador said a detailed plan would be worked out for the royal visit once the date is set.

Mr Chai, who was given a silver cigarette case as a farewell gift by Gen Kriangsak, said that the prime minister had expressed optimism of even friendlier relations between Thailand and China. He added that the premier had been impressed with the irrigation system he saw in China during his visit and had urged Chairman Hua to pay a return visit to Thailand as soon as possible.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry last night hosted a farewell party in honour of the outgoing ambassador, who will leave Thailand for the People's Republic of China on Monday. He is expected to be posted next as the chief of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington, D.C. His counsellor, Mr Lu Tzu-po, will serve as the charge d'affaires until the new ambassador arrives.

In a farewell speech at a party hosted by his colleagues on Sunday night, the Chinese ambassador praised the Thai Government's policies in dealing with the Chinese community here. "It is heartening to note that the Thai and the resident Chinese live in compatibility with each other," he said.

He went on to say that the Chinese Government approves and encourages the Overseas Chinese in contributing to the economic development of their adopted countries, but opposes forced naturalisation. The Peking government is against the adoption of double nationalities by Overseas Chinese but still welcomes those who have changed their nationality to visit their relatives in the mainland, he added.

MILITARY REPORTS ON COUNTERTERRORIST DRIVE WITH MALAYSIA

BK070154Y Bangkok POST in English 7 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] The Thai and Malaysian governments have adopted new tactics in their joint military drive against communist terrorists along the common border. Suppression troops are ordered to destroy rebel hideouts once they are discovered and cut off their logistic supplies to reduce their strength, it was revealed yesterday.

Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Pin Thammasi said the change in military tactics is necessary to keep pace with new developments in the joint counterinsurgency campaign. He added that the guerrillas have been sent on the run following repeated government attacks.

Combined suppression drives so far have proved satisfactory, he said, adding that the operation has resulted in the communist guerrillas being forced to scatter into the deep jungle in small groups.

The general also disclosed that government forces have recently seized a company-size rebel camp in Phattalung Province and are in hot pursuit of the fleeing guerrillas.

Local military authorities, he disclosed, have recently trained two units of village defence volunteers in Krung Ching camp. Local forestry officials will be among the next recruits.

Commenting on the situation in Betong, Thailand's southernmost border town, the general said the unrest has died down following a series of successful suppression campaigns against the communists.

He said the township has been rid of the influence of the terrorists, and with a large number of newly trained village defence volunteers, the people there no longer live in fear. Some 300,000 baht have been donated by the local residents to the village provident fund for emergency use, the general added.

General Pin also disclosed that representatives from the two governments will continue to meet regularly to ensure close cooperation in the joint military operation. The next border meeting will be held tomorrow to map out future suppression strategies, he said.

NATION REVIEW REPORTS CPT CLOSURE OF 'SCHOOLS' IN LAOS

BK060242Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 6 May 78 p 3 BK

[Excerpt] The outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), accusing Laos as revisionists, [as published] has closed down its "schools" which provided political indoctrination and arms training to Thai people, well-informed military sources told the NATION yesterday.

Sources pointed out that the CPT, which favours China, has openly opposed Laos for obtaining assistance from the Soviet Union. The closure of "schools" in Laos resulted in the establishment of more "schools" in Cambodian territory, sources said.

TERRORISTS KIDNAP VILLAGERS NEAR CAMBODIAN BORDER

BK080220Y Bangkok POST in English 8 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Buriram--About 50 armed communist terrorists on Friday night attacked Khok Mai Kaeo village in Lahan Sai district here and herded 106 villagers into the nearby jungle, official sources reported yesterday. No one was hurt in the attack.

Reports said the terrorists, wearing green uniforms, raided the 50-house village at about 5:30 p.m. and went from house to house to round up villagers and cattle into a small clearing.

They then chose 106 of the villagers and herded them into the jungle. Five of the abducted villagers however managed to escape, including the village headman who told authorities that he did not know the reason of the mass abduction.

Helicopters were mobilised to track down the villagers and their abductors. The village is within ten kilometres of the Cambodian frontier along which guerrillas have found sanctuary.

Meanwhile, in Na Thawi district of the southern province of Songkhla, communist insurgents yesterday morning sprang an ambush on a joint Thai-Malaysian military unit, sparking off a ten-minute exchange of fire. A Malaysian trooper was seriously injured when he stepped on a landmine planted by the insurgents. The ambush occurred after the mine exploded.

The insurgents opened fire with machineguns on the joint unit, which was at that time providing security for Thai-Malaysia border demarcation officials, according to Police Col Chatchai Sai-Arun, superintendent of Border Patrol Police stationed in Songkhal. No other casualties were reported. The wounded Malaysian soldier was evacuated to Malaysia for treatment, Col Chatchai said.

KAREN REBELS ATTACK VILLAGE IN CHIANG RAI PROVINCE

BK080152Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Chiang Rai--A Haw Chinese leader was killed following an attack by a group of rival Karen rebels into a village in Mai Suai district in this northern province Saturday morning, [6 May].

The well-armed Karens opened fire into Huainam Kun village in Mae Suai district until the occupants of the village could not tolerate the gunfire any more and escaped into the jungle.

The Karens also made off with 100 M-16 rifles and machine guns after shooting dead Major Lao-Jang, alias Jang Ku Chue, 50.

Provincial authorities said the attack in revenge for the recent intrusion by Major Lao-Jang and his men into a Lisu village under the control of the Karens early last year.

THREE LAO SOLDIERS ARRESTED AS SPIES IN NORTHEAST

BK090358Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 9 May 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Nong Khai--Three Lao soldiers yesterday were arrested in Thai territory and were initially charged as spies, police reported. The trio, in full Laotian Army uniform but unarmed, were nabbed at Ban Nong-Bua, tambon Khuan Wan in Muang district, police said. Identifying them only by name as Thao Tun, 18; Thao Amphon, 19 and Thao Kaen, 19.

Police quoted them as saying that they first arrived at Ban Khok Suak tambon Phrabuddhabxhad in Si Chiangmai district over the weekend and then continued their travel on foot some 60 kilometers until they were arrested.

They denied that they were spies and explained to the police that they merely wanted to defect from the Lao regime and seek refuge in Thailand, police said. They are being detained at the provincial police station for further investigation.

DEPUTY COMMERCE MINISTER TO LEAD DELEGATION TO LAOS

BK090400Y Bangkok POST in English 9 May 78 p 15 BK

[Text] Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan will lead a trade mission to Laos between the 15th and 17th of this month.

Mr Prok said that the mission, the first to Laos since the two countries signed a joint communique following the visit of Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut in March, would propose selling textiles and other commodities to Laos, while on the other hand, would discuss the purchase of timber and ores from Laos.

He added that he regretted that there was not sufficient cement available for sale to Laos which is in need of the commodity.

VOPT RADIO BACKS JOURNALISTS' PROTESTS ON MONDALE VISIT

BK090826Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand
1000 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Patriotic Struggle of the Thai Press"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Mondale, an important representative of U.S. imperialism, was in Thailand from 4 to 5 May to carry out arrogant and evil activities against Thailand and the Thai people. He clamored that his clique still upholds the Manila pact, meaning that its troops can be sent to aggress against Thailand at any time, on whatever pretext it wants to use. In addition, his clique provided financial and arms support to the Kriangsak government to keep it in power and to cruelly and barbarically oppress and murder Thai people. In short, the U.S. imperialists once again made it publicly known that they will aggress against this region, dominate Thailand and make themselves the enemy of the Thai and Southeast Asian people.

U.S. Vice President Mondale was able to carry out acts of harassment in Thailand because his lackey--the Kriangsak government--are in power. Still, the U.S. imperialists were terrified of the Thai people's patriotic forces. Fearing protests from various Thai circles against the vice president's visit, they tried to term it a good-will visit and keep the vice president's itinerary a strict secret. A large number of U.S. officials and secret police officials were brought into Thailand to provide security for the vice president, and the Kriangsak government was instructed to detail Thai police and other security forces to augment the U.S. security men. All this proves that U.S. imperialism is not the Thai people's ally, but their worst and most isolated enemy.

As a result of the U.S. imperialists' groundless fears and the Kriangsak government's loyal service, security measures for Mondale were provided with no regard at all for regulations or the honor of the country and the Thai people. On the day that Mondale visited the refugee center at Din Daeng and gave a press conference at the Erawan Hotel, U.S. security officials refused to honor passes issued to the press by the Foreign Ministry. They manhandled pressmen, including women reporters, by rudely searching their bodies and handbags. Reporters and photographers had to face many other rude acts.

The U.S. imperialists probably forgot that the only people who serve them like loyal servants are the Kriangsak government; the Thai people themselves love and cherish their national independence, and have struggled determinedly to expel U.S. influence from their country.

To safeguard the honor of the Thai press and the Thai people and to oppose the U.S. officials' acts, photographers and reporters refused to report on or to photograph Mondale's activities. On 6 May the press association also held a meeting and lodged a protest with Mondale through the U.S. Embassy. Sombun Woraphong, president of the Journalists Association of Thailand, explained that the rudeness by U.S. security officials demonstrated their lack of respect for the rights and freedom of the Thai people--who are owners of Thailand--their refusal to acknowledge Thai regulations and practices and their contempt for the Thai people.

The patriotic struggle of the reporters, photographers and the three press associations firmly demonstrates once again that Thai people of all circles love and cherish national independence; they do not want the U.S. imperialists to dominate or plunder Thailand. Their acts constitute a valiant protest against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys--the traitorous Kriangsak government--and another honorable event in the struggle for national independence and democracy by the Thai press. The Thai people fully support this struggle.

VOPT SCORES KRIANGSAK 'COLLUSION' WITH MONDALE, U.S.

BK071334Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
7 May 78 BK

[Text] Warlord Kriangsak boasted that his collusion with U.S. Vice President Mondale during the latter's 4-5 May visit is beneficial to Thailand. He highly praised Mondale. However, from what Kriangsak disclosed, all aspects of the collusion would be detrimental to Thailand and the Thai people.

Most significant is the fact that U.S. Vice President Mondale reaffirmed that the Manila pact, or the SEATO treaty, is still valid. Under this agreement the United States can, if it so desires, make Thailand a base of aggression and station servicemen here, again as it did during the Indochina war.

Kriangsak and Mondale also colluded on suppression against the Thai people's struggle for independence and democracy, especially the armed struggle. The United States agreed to sell more weapons and war equipment, including 18 F-5E's to the Kriangsak government for this purpose, and to give it a 110 million baht loan for suppression of the rural people under the cover of the so-called public health plan for rural areas. In fact, U.S. imperialism and the Kriangsak fascist warlord clique are poisoning the Thai rural people by means of chemical weapons and toxic poisons.

The U.S. vice president and the Kriangsak warlord clique also colluded on interference in and threats to Indochina. They will set up more so-called refugee centers in Thailand. It is common knowledge that such centers are nests of U.S. lackey remnants in Indochina, such as the Khmer Serei and the reactionary rightists in Laos. Warlord Kriangsak requested more U.S. aid for these groups. The United States and the Kriangsak warlord clique claimed the program is for humanitarian purposes.

U.S. imperialism is well aware that Mondale's mission of collusion with the Kriangsak warlord clique will have adverse and dangerous effects for Thailand and the Thai people, and this will draw protests and opposition from the Thai people. Out of such a fear, 20 secret service agents were sent to supervise the security measures provided for Mondale by warlord Kriangsak's clique. The agents reproached warlord Kriangsak's clique for revealing Mondale's schedule of activities. Also, according to officials at the police department, the Kriangsak warlord clique mobilized police forces from various units and the Central Intelligence Bureau in readiness for any possible protests by the people, including the distribution of leaflets.

FOURTH NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONTINUES

Le Duan Speech

CW081603Y Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 8 May 78 CW

[Variations taken from a live version of Le Duan's speech carried by Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0130 GMT on 8 May are enclosed in brackets]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)--The Fourth National Trade Union Congress is an expression of the will and strength of the working class in its vigorous advance on the front of socialist construction, said Le Duan here today.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party was addressing the opening of the Fourth National Congress of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the first since the reunification of Vietnam. The full text of his speech follows:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, I warmly greet you, delegates from various localities and branches coming to attend the Fourth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions. I would like to ask you to convey to the working class and all labouring people throughout the country the kind and cordial regards of the party Central Committee.

I wish to convey to the foreign delegates the warm fraternal greetings and greetings of militant solidarity from the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese working class and people.

Your congress is the image of the contingent of unified working class, of unified trade union organisations within a reunified Vietnam--the outcome of the revolutionary struggle of our working class and people for more than half a century.

The past nearly fifty years is an extremely ebullient and valiant period of the Vietnamese revolution under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and of President Ho Chi Minh. That is a process of continuous struggle with revolutionary high tides and successive partial uprisings, leading to the glorious August revolution with two marvellous resistance wars, first against the French colonialists, then the U.S. imperialists, during thirty years running, which ended gloriously with the general offensive and uprisings in Spring 1975.

This historic victory has swept away the U.S. aggressors, shattered the lackey reactionary regime, completely liberated the south, led to the reunification of the country and the advance of whole country to socialism, opening a most brilliant era in our nation's history. At the same time, it dealt an extremely serious blow at the imperialist ringleader, broke a U.S. counter-revolutionary global strategy after the Second World War, contributed to creating a new change in the world balance of forces and exerted a profound impact on the revolutionary trend and process of our times.

The great victory we have recorded today has been made possible thanks to a heroic people, a heroic party and a heroic working class. Looking back to the road we have travelled, we are very proud of our working class which always stands at the crucial point of the fighting in all periods. It is a class whose revolutionary nature is brought out ever more clearly when the boat of revolution is in danger, having to cross tortuous and rough portions of sea, or when the country has to face serious trials and surmount untold difficulties.

We are proud of the Vietnamese working class--a contingent relatively small at the outset, which has grown up along with the cause of national liberation and social liberation, and which unswervingly stands in the centre of the historic events in the country and has the great honour of leading our people to defeat two big imperialist powers--an old colonialist imperialist power and a neo-colonialist imperialist power.

Over the past three years, a new page of history of our motherland has opened with the socialist construction carried out on an ever larger scale throughout the country, with a high tide of struggle for the transformation of private capitalist industry and trade, the gradual collectivization of agriculture and the transformation of other economic sectors in South Vietnam.

With great enthusiasm and determination, the working class and labouring people in our country have shown tremendous revolutionary will, continued to endure post-war difficulties and privations, stirred up a broad emulation movement with a view to quickly healing the wounds of war, rebuilding the country, giving rise to many new factors in agricultural and industrial production, and economic construction and transformation. Along with the development of the national economy, the working class and the trade union organizations have constantly grown up in all respects.

During the people's national democratic revolution, the Vietnamese working class has brilliantly fulfilled the important mission entrusted to it by the nation thanks to the building of an extremely great aggregate fighting strength. In the light of Marxism-Leninism and the correct line of the party, the Vietnamese working class has brought into play its revolutionary nature, inherited the nation's rigorous tradition of dauntlessness and, together with the labouring peasantry, built a firm militant alliance, combined the quintessence of the nation with the ideology of our time, patriotism with genuine internationalism; closely linked the cause of national liberation with the proletarian revolution, and has become the symbol of national independence and socialism.

By applying that lesson of victory, bringing into play the glorious class tradition, deeply aware of its role as master of the country, our working class will surely reach the level of its new tasks, fulfilling its historic obligations in the period of socialist revolution, [and in the building of socialism].

Dear comrades, in the light of Marxism-Leninism, summing-up the realities of our country, and learning from fraternal countries' experiences, the 4th national congress of our party has put forth the general line for the socialist revolution in our country as follows:

"To hold firmly to the proletarian dictatorship, to promote the right collective mastery of the working people; carry out the three revolutions simultaneously: the revolution in the relations of production, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technological revolution is the kingpin; step up socialist industrialisation, which is the central task of the period of transition to socialism; establish the system of socialist collective mastery, and large-scale socialist production, develop a new culture and shape the new socialist man; abolish the regime of exploitation of man by man, do away with poverty and backwardness; unceasingly uphold vigilance, constantly consolidate national defence, maintain political security and social order; successfully build the Vietnamese motherland into a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist country; actively contribute to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The most important point of the general line as defined by the party congress, the kingpin of the whole process of socialist revolution, lies in the building and development of the system of collective mastery by the working people in order to achieve the greatest leap forward in our national history, the most profound change in our social system, and the finest advance of each member of our national community.

Socialist collective mastery is the general and consistent essence of the new system lying in the new social structure. With the system of collective mastery, the labouring people do not passively receive and enjoy democratic rights from an outside power. On the contrary, it plays its role conscientiously and of its own free will as the real master on the political, economic, cultural and social planes. The labouring people voluntarily exercise their right to collective mastery by means of an appropriate organizational structure, and an adequate system of production and distribution, continuous and seeting revolutionary movements involving tens of millions of people. The system of collective mastery effected in every unit, in every locality and in the whole country, links together the individual interests and those of the collective and the entire society. With regard to each individual, the system of collective mastery guarantees the most comprehensive development, the fullest interests alongside the lofty obligations that each person must fulfill.

The system of collective mastery is the aim as well as the motive force of the entire socialist revolution, which was established right from the beginning, has unceasingly been perfected, has permeated every sphere of activity, and manifests itself incessantly in all social relations, gradually becoming a natural consciousness, an inherent character and an everyday code of conduct of each individual.

The system of collective mastery reflects the nature and energy of the working class, the expression of an advanced mode of production and a new social system. However, the working class, whose ranks have grown rapidly, has been influenced by non-proletarian ideologies, the most typical of which are the way of thinking, habit, working style, and the code of conduct characteristic of small-scale production. The process of building the system of collective mastery is a process in which the working class transforms itself, eliminates all manifestations contrary to class ethics and conduct, enriches and brings into play its inherent revolutionary nature; it is a process in which the working class transforms and trains other classes and labouring sections according to its image. The leading role and the vanguard mission of the working class clearly expresses itself in the fact that the working class is the model of consciousness and capacity of the collective master, that it exercises its own right to collective mastery while guiding and helping other classes and labouring sections to build the system of socialist collective mastery.

The fourth party congress has clearly defined the working people's right to collective mastery exercised mainly by means of the state and mass organizations. Exercising their right to collective mastery by means of the state, the working class and the labouring people as a whole have in their hands the entire social labour force, all the natural resources, production tools, materials and financial means of the country, as well as a most competent organ of power to organize production, manage the national economy, and distribute material and cultural wealth. By so doing, the citizens' duties and obligations, their way of and responsibilities in managing society become institutionalized. The working class must endeavour to build the socialist state as the embodiment of the party's leadership, the people's collective mastery, and the labouring people's instrument for collective mastery.

Only through a state set up by the people itself can the people's will become an organized and effective force on the scale of the whole society. The working class exercises its right to collective mastery by means of the state, and of the trade unions as well. The state and the trade unions are both organizations of the working class as masters of the society. They have as their common objectives the building of the labouring people's system of collective mastery, but each organization achieves this objective according to its own function.

The state and the trade unions are closely linked and harmoniously coordinated in the building of the new regime, the new economy, the new culture and the new-type man. The trade unions must voice the workers' aspirations and embody the oneness of purpose between the workers and the state. The state organs must really respect the trade unions' opinions, considering them to be the masses' aspirations. As for the problems relating to the economy, technology, discipline in production, political and social matters and the workers' welfare, the state must define a system of relationship between the trade unions at different levels and their corresponding administrative organs so as to ensure that the trade unions can reflect the workers' aspirations and play their role as a link between the workers and the state. It is necessary to study, revise and make amendments to the trade union law to ensure full exercise of the right to collective mastery by the workers and the labouring people.

The sense and capacity of being the collective master of the working class finds full expression and exerts its decisive effect in the drive for labour and production to build a new economy, improve the relations of production, reorganize production and develop the productive forces. The working class must set for the whole people an example of enthusiastic and attractive labour, able to draw all the working people into a stirring movement of production.

Labour is the reason to live, the conscience and the dignity of man, the number one criterion of the citizen as a collective master. Labour is the source, the foundation to gradually improve the people's life, to provide for the accumulation necessary to socialist industrialization. The fruits of labour are calculated by minutes. Labour waste and loafing and dishonesty in labour run counter to the nation and the class' interests. Any attitude or action of anybody which shows lack of enthusiasm in labour must be severely criticized. Any policy and procedure hindering the labour movement must be modified in time. Every innovation in labour and production must be given due consideration and encouraged.

"Everyone must have the right to work and has the obligation to work; at the same time he is entitled to receive his share according to his abilities," this is our watchword.

To strengthen discipline, increase labour productivity and advance to large-scale socialist production are one and the same. Strict labour discipline is the morality and conscience of a worker. High productivity is the aspiration and ideal of the worker. To uphold discipline and firmly grasp techniques in order to achieve advanced labour norms and standards with a view to high productivity, high quality and high economy, that is the cause of the worker.

With labour discipline, it is necessary to acquire the industrial style of work, that is accuracy, clarity, intensiveness and neatness. The working class and trade unions must undertake a very fierce struggle daily and hourly against the ideas and habits of small production as manifested in loose discipline, casualness, perfunctoriness, sluggishness, carelessness and so on....

Being the collective masters, the workers are closely bound for life to factories, regarding their "factories as their homes and themselves as their masters." The workers' short-term as well as long-range interests should be harmoniously associated with the common interests and future of the factories. The workers must join the state in directly managing the factories, and together with the state they should be held responsible for the factories' production and business in all fields, save materials and raw materials, [satisfactorily maintain machinery and equipment,] make the best use of equipment and machinery, and produce a lot of use-values, thus meeting society's requirements and obtaining a high economic efficiency. The voice of workers and trade unions must be respected and reflected in production plans, in the factories' economic and financial activities, in order to turn every factory into a fortress of socialism in which the vanguard force is the worker as the collective master.

Along with production activities, the working class and trade unions should organize a new way of distribution characteristic of life under the system of collective mastery. Besides the wages and bonuses based on the principle of "distribution according to labour," the state and factories must attach importance to extending the collective welfare facilities on the basis of increased production, raising labour productivity, ensuring good care for the aged and wholehearted assistance to the sick and needy people and a good upbringing and education of children. The life of every workers' family and every factory should be closely bound to the common life of the province, [city,] district, ward and village, harmoniously combining individual life with common life, the individual with the collective, the collective with society.

Along with the efforts to perform their immediate tasks in industry, the working class **must** make big efforts to co-ordinate with the collective peasantry and the labouring people throughout our country in order to bring about vigorous changes on the front of agricultural production, the foremost production front in our country at present, with a view to solving the food problem in a steady manner, building and perfecting the socialist relations of production, along with building the material and technical foundation for agriculture, thus taking agriculture to large-scale socialist production. Our working class should develop economic relations with the peasants and other labourers, set an example of organization of production, of technique and management, of discipline and style of work, guide and help peasants and other labourers in building a new economy.

Our party reaffirms that in our advance straight from small production to socialism, the scientific and technological revolution is the kingpin and socialist industrialization is the central task. Thus, it is of decisive significance that we should by every means create the necessary source of accumulation, train a contingent of workers and technicians as required by each branch and each job, skilled in production and zealous in labour.

Being the main force in socialist industrialization, the working class **must** march in the van in carrying out the scientific and technological revolution in each factory and in each industrial branch, from the strict respect of all criteria and norms set for the economy and all technical stipulations and regulations to the application of the present scientific and technological achievements. By so doing, the working class will enable the whole national economy to benefit from the effects of science and technology.

Each worker should take pride in his job, strive to become a skilled worker, then a highly qualified one, and create new methods, set new records, and reach international standards in each branch and job, thus making our products valued ever more highly on international markets.

We can import equipment and materials, but the workers should be entirely Vietnamese. Each skilled worker should guide, help and train many more skilled workers. The trade unions must assume the important responsibility for training and fostering a contingent of workers necessary for socialist industrialization. The life, work and growth of workers are closely bound for life to the factories. The trade unions should follow and take care of this growth. They should launch among the working class a campaign for cultural, scientific striving to act as the masters of the scientific and technical branches, scaling the heights of [modern] science and technology, particularly making the greatest efforts in the new industries which our country has built or will build.

Building a new system and a new economy is 'the masses' revolutionary festival, the process of birth and growth of a new socialist type of people. The working class should strive to train itself to rapidly become a model of the new man. The Vietnamese worker is a labourer fully conscious and capable of being the collective master. The worker should work with all his revolutionary ardour, with all his professional conscience, a correct attitude, strictly observe labour discipline, ensure technical quality of production with the sense of making constant progress, learn and raise his scientific and technical standard, so as to become the master of nature and of society. Through his creative labour, with the skilful hands and the clever brains of our people, with our country's rich natural resources, the Vietnamese working class and the rest of the working people in our country must and certainly will create big achievements in developing the economy and culture, thus proving itself worthy of the tradition of dauntlessness of our heroic people.

The Vietnamese worker ardently loves his or her class brothers and sisters and his or her [laboring] compatriots [working for the common cause of national construction]. This love is the crystallization of a noble ideal, a clear consciousness, and pure sentiments of the vanguard class. It creates sensitiveness to the broad collective, helps to create an all-embracing point of view and a sense of common responsibility, prompting the worker to understand that his work is not chiefly for wages, for his own life and his family, but also for contributing his labour to the revolutionary cause, to the present and future generations. Such love heightens the meaning of his life, makes him happier, and enables him to enjoy the country's great joy, to foresee and look after the common difficulties of the class and nation.

The Vietnamese worker knows how to build a new social relationship between human beings. This relationship, based on labour and mutual affection, must be found in all fields of activity, at any place, in production and work, in study as well as in rest and recreation, in factories and public places as well as in family life.

The Vietnamese worker is imbued with both ardent patriotism and lofty [proletarian] internationalism, refrains from all national hatred, all manifestations of narrow-mindedness [the radio version renders these words as "narrow-minded nationalism"], of great nation chauvinism. In the socialist revolution the working class should, more than ever before, hold high the banner of national independence and socialism, uphold its spirit of self-reliance and self-help, heighten its national pride and strive to build an independent, sovereign and prosperous national economy and on this basis proceed with an ever broader international division of labour and cooperation and fulfill its internationalist duty.

Dear comrades, to help the working class fulfill the task of a vanguard force in socialist construction and the building of a system of collective mastery, the trade unions must play their role as a school of socialism and communism, a school of collective mastery for the working class.

The trade unions must concentrate their efforts on fulfilling the following tasks:

The prime and regular task of the trade unions is to educate the workers to raise their sense, capacity and responsibility for socialist collective mastery, turning the latter into a motive force to push ahead the revolutionary movement of the working class and the working people.

The most important task of the trade unions is to organize and mobilize the workers and employees to engage in emulation for labour and production to build socialism with industry and thrift, with the aim of raising labour productivity, securing good quality of products, practicing thrift, chiefly by saving raw materials, overfulfilling the state plans and helping improve management. To emulate in labour is a question pertaining to the law of socialist construction. The workers must hold high the banner of socialist construction. The workers must hold high the banner of socialist emulation and regard emulation as their regular task and make it a yardstick for the consciousness, capacity and responsibility of each person as a collective master.

The trade unions must, together with the state, build and perfect managerial policies and regulations. What is more important is to supervise and control the implementation by the state organs of policies and regulations to ensure the working people's right to collective mastery as defined by laws, so as to help the state organs and cadres correctly implement laws, to prevent and eliminate acts of encroachment on the workers' interests and right to mastery.

The trade unions must care for and organize well the workers' material and cultural life. Since difficulties remain in our daily life, the trade unions must, together with the state, make tremendous efforts to care for the workers' meals and housing conditions, ensure labour safety and gradually meet the other needs of the workers.

To make the trade unions really become a workers' school for collective mastery, to help the working class mature in all fields and meet the requirements of socialist construction, the most basic problem now is to build a strong trade union organization. The trade unions must concern themselves with training and fostering a big contingent of cadres emerging from the movement for socialist transformation and construction, from the masses of workers directly engaged in production, from managerial cadres and technical and scientific workers at the grassroots. Trade union cadres must firmly grasp the party's line and have the knowledge of production and economic management, as well as technical know-how.

The trade unions must work resolutely to eliminate bureaucracy and red tape. Trade union cadres must not indulge in bureaucratic practices, but must be activists among the masses and practical organizers. It is necessary, through practical activities in production and life, to create diversified forms for the workers to exercise their collective mastery in production units or in localities. Trade union cadres must go down to production units, construction sites, state farms factories and mines, contact workers and try to understand their work and life, their thoughts, aspirations and needs so as to solve problems together with the workers, the grassroots trade union and other branches. We must urgently raise the capacity for organization and work of the whole trade unions network, first of all the grassroots trade unions organisations.

Life stems from the grassroots level. The revolution begins at the grassroots level. Material and spiritual wealth is created at the grassroots level. The workers and the trade unions should draw up their plans and organize the revolutionary movement and the emulation movement to fulfil the plans right at the grassroots level. Negative manifestations can be avoided if the movement at the grassroots level is steady. We must base ourselves on the workers' movement at the grassroots to strengthen the party's organization, consolidate the administration, discover talented people, foster the abilities of cadres not only for the shop floor but also for the trade union movement, for the whole country as well. Therefore, building the grassroots trade union organization is of great importance. The building of the trade unions at higher levels, the departmental trade unions as well as the local trade union federations should serve the activities of the grassroots trade union organizations.

Dear comrades delegates, Since its birth, the Communist Party of Vietnam, assuming the mission assigned by the working class and the nation, has led our people to achieve the sacred cause of national liberation, taking our country forward along the road to civilization and happiness.

Leadership by the party means leadership by the working class, since the party is the brain, the soul and the staff of the working class. The relations between the party and the working class are blood relations, and both and the party and the working class are linked to the people, to the nation by solid and close organic relations.

In the past revolutionary stage, the party had great confidence and pride in the Vietnamese working class. Inversely, the working class showed great confidence and pride in its vanguard party. In the new stage of the revolution, our party is determined to raise its fighting strength, and maintain its revolutionary and scientific character so as to fulfil the crucial task towards history and to be worthy of the love and trust of the working class and the nation.

The stronger the party grows, the mightier the working class becomes. Inversely, the more mature and steeled the working class is, the more powerful and steadfast the party will be. Along with the industrialization of our country, our working class and the trade union organization will become a big and strong contingent and a new source of strength to replenish the party. Let our working class regard it as an honour and be worthy of the party's [and people's] love and confidence!

This congress is a manifestation of the will and strength of the working class advancing vigorously on the front of socialist construction. The outcome of this congress should become a motive force pushing forward the workers emulation movement, developing new factors, exploiting our tremendous potentials, overcoming difficulties, doing away with negative manifestations with a view to discharging with honour the important tasks set forth in the historic resolution of the fourth party congress and in the resolutions of the second and the third plenums of our party's Central Committee, fully carrying out our new constitution - the first socialist constitution to be promulgated by our state.

The party Central Committee is convinced that our working class will always be in the van of all revolutionary movements so as to make the greatest contributions to the fulfilment of the Second Five-Year Plan (1976-1980).

Let all the workers and other labouring people march forward to make the most important achievements in honour of the 50th anniversary of the founding of our party, [which will be observed in 1980]!

With this firm conviction, I wish the congress fine success.

Ton Duc Thang Speech

BK090714Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[SRV President Ton Duc Thang's speech at 8 May opening session of Fourth VGFTU Congress at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi--live]

[Text] Dear delegates and international friends: I warmly welcome all the delegates who have come from all parts of the country to cheerfully attend this congress. [applause]

I sincerely thank all the international friends who have accepted our invitation to this congress of the Vietnamese trade unions, a great festival of the Vietnamese working class and working people. [applause]

I have always been happy at each of the trade union congresses--the previous ones and the present one--to see that our working class has grown increasingly larger and our trade union organization become ever stronger. The youth of our working class and nation has grown stronger every day. [applause]

Formerly, when our country was still under foreign domination, every time we held a meeting of four or five people, we were charged with organizing clandestine associations. Now we can hold meetings of thousands of people in a free manner to discuss the duties of our trade unions. This makes me very happy. [applause]

Particularly, this congress has gathered delegates of trade unions from all parts of the country extending from Cao Lang to Minh Hai. This congress is the beautiful image of the solidarity and unity of the working class which has completely become the master of the state, mines and other natural resources of their beloved country. [applause]

I expect that you delegates will devote all your revolutionary zeal and sense of responsibility to making the congress a fine success and to mobilizing the colossal strength of the national labor movement to successfully implement the revolutionary task and the 1976-80 5-year plan which the fourth party congress has set forth to build a prosperous, powerful, civilized and happy Socialist Vietnam as desired by beloved and venerated President Ho. [applause]

Hoang Quoc Viet Speech

BK090622Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Opening speech by Hoang Quoc Viet, VCP Central Committee member and chairman of the VGFTU, on 8 May at Fourth VGFTU Congress--live]

[Text] Dear delegates of various central agencies and organizations in Hanoi; dear members of the delegations of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the trade unions of fraternal socialist and other friendly countries; dear provincial delegates:

We are holding this solemn Fourth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions at a time when the Vietnamese working class and people throughout the country, in their capacity as the victors of spring 1975, are striving to accelerate the movements for productive labor and thrift and are determined to overcome all difficulties and successfully implement the fourth party congress resolution, primarily in the 1978 state plan. [applause] On behalf of the VGFTU Executive Committee and the congress presidium, I warmly welcome the delegates from all localities throughout the country who represent nearly 3 million union members. [applause]

Our congress is to develop the right to collective ownership and the spirit of self-reliance of all the manual and intellectual workers who are enthusiastically and actively toiling to wipe out poverty and backwardness and to build a civilized and happy life in a prosperous and powerful Socialist Vietnam.

We are extremely elated at welcoming beloved and respected Uncle Ton, the SRV president and VGFTU honorary chairman [applause]; VCP Central Committee General Secretary General Le Duan; Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee; Comrade Pham Van Dong, the SRV premier and member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; and other members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat. [applause]

The presence of these comrades at this congress and the close guidance provided by the party Political Bureau and Secretariat throughout the stage of preparation for this congress have reflected the profound concern of the party and state for the workers movement and the activities of trade unions. This is a decisive factor in insuring the success of the congress. [applause]

We warmly welcome all delegation heads, members of the Council of Ministers, the representatives of all agencies of various ministries and the Council of Ministers, representatives of the VFF Central Committee, political parties and people's organizations, and other members of the VTF. [applause] Your presence at this congress is a manifestation of the unity and close cooperation between various state organs and the people's organizations under the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class, which is aimed at developing the working people's right to collective ownership and at successfully implementing all the revolutionary tasks in the new stage. [applause]

We warmly welcome the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions--a broad mass organization of workers throughout the world which has always struggled for peace, workers' interests, national independence and social progress [applause]--and the trade union delegations of socialist and other friendly countries which have brought to the Vietnamese workers and working class the solidarity of the international proletariat and the valuable support of the working class and trade union movements across the world. [applause]

We sincerely thank the Soviet Union, China, other fraternal socialist countries, the international working class, the WFTU, various international democratic and peace organizations, and friends on all continents for their sympathy and strong support during our people's resistance struggle against the United States for national salvation and for their present continued assistance in healing the wounds of war, restoring the economy and rebuilding the country. [applause]

Dear delegates: Since the Third VGFTU Congress, the revolution in our country has developed by leaps and bounds, beginning with the great 1975 spring victory totally liberating the south and ushering the country into a new era in which the entire nation is independent and unified and is advancing toward socialism. [applause]

Over the past 3 years since the glorious total victory on 30 April 1975, with the strength of the socialist collective ownership system and under party leadership, the working class and people in our country have overcome untold difficulties and hardships in their struggle to overcome the heavy consequences of the war and neocolonialism, do away with comprador bourgeois and capitalist trade, conduct the socialist transformation of private capitalist trade in the south, gradually develop the economy and culture, maintain political security and social order, reform society and build a new life, thus profoundly changing the country's face and creating steady conditions for further developing our country in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the fourth party congress resolutions.

Our congress is to review the situation of workers movements and the past activities of trade unions, thoroughly understand and apply the fourth party congress resolution and other directives of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat to the workers movements and to trade union activities in the new stage, and elect a new Executive Committee of the VGFTU.

The political requirements of the congress are to clarify the responsibility and the operational scope of trade unions in developing the working class' right to collective ownership, to launch a broad revolutionary movement for workers and civil servants to take the lead in successfully implementing the socialist revolutionary line and building socialism, to carry out the three revolutions, accelerate socialist industrialization and build the socialist collective ownership system, socialist large-scale production, a new culture and new socialist men.

This congress must mark a new developmental stage for the productive labor and thrifty socialist construction movements of workers and civil servants in their struggle to achieve by all means the objectives and norms of the 5-year 1976-80 state plan and for the drive to vigorously improve working methods so as to increase the operational and organizational abilities of trade unions which participate in the management of the economy and state.

For more than a year now, the nearly 3 million unionists--workers and civil servants--in our country who belong to more than 11,000 trade union branches, have enthusiastically discussed various documents prepared for our congress. They have made millions of suggestions concerning the duties and the right to collective ownership of workers and civil servants, the movements for productive labor and thrift, and the implementation of policies on caring for workers' life and on the activities of trade unions.

At the same time, they have developed thousands of initiatives to complete thousands of projects and turn out large quantities of new products to greet the congress, thus saving tens of millions of dong for the state and making considerable contributions to the fulfillment of the 1977 state plan and the first monthly plans of 1978.

On behalf of the VGFTU Executive Committee and the congress presidium, I heartily commend workers, civil servants and trade union members and cadres throughout the country for their positive participation in the congress work and their fine achievements to greet the congress. [applause]

With profound confidence in the correct leadership of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and in the ever greater and more glorious victories of the working class and the trade union movement in our country to advance the entire country toward socialism and to correctly carry out the working class' ideal, on behalf of the congress presidium, I solemnly declare open the Fourth Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions and wish all delegates good health and the congress fine success. [applause]

WFTU Official's Speech

OW090903Y Hanoi VNA in English 0843 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 9 May (VNA)--"We are proud of having the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions as an important member of the WFTU." Ibrahim Zakaria, assistant general secretary of the WFTU, said so in his speech of welcome to the Fourth Trade Unions National Congress at its session on 8 May 1978.

He said: "It is a matter of great joy and pride to us to be present here amongst you at your fourth national congress to represent the World Federation of Trade Unions on the invitation of the [General] Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam. Allow us, dear brothers and sisters, to communicate to you the warmest fraternal greetings of the Secretariat of the WFTU and, through you, to all the workers and people of Vietnam."

The WFTU delegate went on: "Congress is an important event in the life of a trade union organisation. In your case, it is doubly so, since it is the first congress after your great historic victory over the American imperialist aggression and the reunification of your beloved land.

"Your victory, achieved over the strongest and the most brutal imperialism in the world, that is, U.S. imperialism, has made a signal contribution to the further strengthening of the co-relation of forces in the world in favour of national independence, peace and socialism, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Your struggle, fought with such magnificent valour and heroism and won through immense sacrifices, drew the widest international solidarity and support and is therefore also a victory of all the progressive forces in the world."

Ibrahim Zakaria continued: "After the glorious victory, you are now engaged in the tasks of construction and reconstruction of the economic, social and cultural life of your country. These, we realise, are not easy tasks, taking into consideration the legacy, left by more than a hundred years of domination by colonialism--old and new--and the ruins left you by the long and ruthless war.

"But with the same spirit of sacrifice, courage, united will and determination that you displayed in war, you are now carrying out the new tasks by building and re-building your country. During the short period of three years since your glorious victory, you have made impressive progress and successes in all fields of your life--economic, social and cultural. Over a million hectares of land, left waste and barren by war, and additional new lands have been brought under cultivation. Old industries have been put into operation and new branches of industries have been opened up. Production in all sectors of industry and agriculture is constantly going up.

"In the context of the fundamental tasks and objectives set in your five-year plan (1976-1980), you are now engaged in the realization of those for the current year--1978. In this, we are happy to note that the [General] Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam is playing a notable role. The movement of emulation among workers--both in industry and agriculture--has become a mass movement. Innovations, economy, rationalisations, productivity, low costs are essential features of this movement.

"This is also steadily improving the working and living conditions of the workers and people of your country. During this year, we are sure that the aim of your federation to organize almost all workers in all sectors of economy will be realized with success. We are sure that the testament of President Ho Chi Minh and tasks of socialist transformation will be successfully fulfilled.

"You have special problems and difficulties in the south, but we are confident that you will overcome them."

He went on: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, dear brothers and sisters, enjoys a great political prestige in the world. It has at last found its rightful place in the United Nations.

"Your victory has had a particular impact not only in the region of Asia, but throughout the world. It gave a fillip to progressive forces in different countries. That is why imperialism and reactionary forces are using subterfuge methods and a policy of destabilisation to regain lost positions and to check the advance of progressive forces."

The delegate of the WFTU declared: "We fully support the policy of friendly co-operation, based on noninterference in internal affairs and respect for national independence that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is following in its relations with other countries.

"In this context we fully support the 3-point programme of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, contained in its declaration of 5 February 1978, for the settlement of the question concerning relations between Vietnam and Cambodia through peaceful negotiations. It is to be regretted that the Cambodian authorities, instead of giving a positive response, are continuing to resort to aggressive military activities and are intensifying their propaganda campaign aimed at stirring up national hatred and to reject proposals for negotiations. We do hope that the Cambodian authorities will see reason and make a positive response to the proposals of the Vietnamese Government and settle the question in the interest of peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and social progress in the whole world.

"This is the desire of all the progressive forces in the world and the 9th World Trade Union Congress has also called upon all workers and trade unions in the world to actively contribute to peaceful settlement of the question as proposed by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

Ibrahim Zakaria recalled the 9th World Trade Union Congress held in Prague in April 1978 and said: "We believe that the [General] Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam has a very important role to play in carrying forward the policy of workers' united actions and of unity, both on regional and international levels. We are proud to count upon the [General] Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam as upon one of our very important affiliates. Its spirit of internationalism and its activities in this respect are well-known."

Ibrahim Zakaria concluded: "Vietnamese workers and people are on the march for building a new life, a new society without exploitation of man by man, of socialist transformation and construction in realisation of the testament of President Ho Chi Minh. We wish you and your federation full success in objectives and tasks that you have set before yourselves. We wish your 4th national congress a resounding success in its deliberations."

8 May Afternoon Session

OW082036Y Hanoi VNA in English 1802 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)--The Fourth Congress of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions continued its work this afternoon.

It heard a report on the situation and tasks of the VGFTU Executive Committee made by Vice President and General Secretary of the VGFTU Nguyen Duc Thanh. The report summed up the achievements of the working class movement and the Vietnamese trade unions organization and set forth the orientations and tasks of this organization in the new stage of the revolution.

This was followed by greetings from Ibrahim Zakaria, assistant secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions; K.Y. Mackiavichius, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union and Sanan Soutthichak, president of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions. The delegates also heard a letter of congratulations from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

More Foreign Delegations Arrive

OW082024Y Hanoi VNA in English 1748 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)--The invitation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, trade union delegations from Albania, Japan and Algeria arrived here today to attend the Fourth Congress of the VGFTU.

The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Albania is led by Gazzim Laska, presidium member of the union; the delegation of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions (Sohyo) is led by Masaaki Ohiro, head of the External Relations Board of the union; and the delegation of the General Union of Algerian Trade Unions is led by K. Mohamed, secretariat member of the union.

They were welcomed at the airport by Nguyen Van Nhon, presidium member, and Vu Ngoc Quynh, executive member of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions. The delegation of the general union of Palestinian Trade Unions headed by Ali Fayad, chief of the PLO representation in Hanoi, is also attending the congress.

People Engage in Volunteer Work

OW082022Y Hanoi VNA in English 1745 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)--Almost 20,000 workers, employees and students in the capital city on 7 May took part in a communist labour day on the outskirts to welcome the opening of the Fourth National Trade Unions Congress this morning. Hoang Quoc Viet, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, also took part. The volunteer workers dug and widened the To Lich and Kim Nguu rivers bordering the city on the west and the south.

The Hanoi trade unions federation has opened an exhibition of innovations and achievements of Hanoi workers and employees in 1976-1977. The first visitors included Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet; Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the trade unions confederation.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK080847Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 May 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 8 May editorial: "The Working Class' Historic Mission"]

[Text] Reviewing the evolutionary history of human society, the founders of socialism--Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels--clearly indicated the historic mission of the working class as the grave digger of capitalism and the builder of the new socialist society.

The Vietnamese working class came into being rather late compared to its brothers in Western capitalist countries. Though a very small force at the beginning, it has fulfilled its historic mission rather early. Under the leadership of its political party, the working class has united all the patriotic and democratic forces to wipe out colonialist and feudalistic domination, fulfill the historic mission of the people's democratic national revolution, establish a proletarian administration, carry out the socialist revolution, eradicate capitalism and establish socialist production relations in the national economy.

Slavery to the imperialist,封建和 hired labor regimes has been eliminated. The working class and laborers have become permanent masters of their country, society and life. The working class is the sole leader of the Vietnamese revolution because it is the creator of the new production force and the material bases of the most progressive production methods in history and because it has promptly and firmly grasped scientific socialism. As the most revolutionary class, it has inherited the fine traditions of the national, upheld the national and socialist banners, united all the patriotic and revolutionary forces into a powerful militant front and secured the great support of revolutionary and progressive forces over the world. Owing to this invincible strength, the working class and its political party led our nation to the victory of the August revolution and established the revolutionary administration. Struggling perseveringly during the two resistance movements for national salvation, they have defeated French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, unified the country and advanced the entire country toward socialism.

The working class has fulfilled the historic mission of doing away with oppression and exploitation in our country and of establishing the laboring people's regime of collective ownership through their state and public ownership over the vital means of production of society.

The working class has now been assigned the new mission of building socialism in our country. The fourth party congress has clearly pointed out the socialist revolutionary line, which is to firmly grasp the dictatorship of the proletariat, develop the laboring people's right to collective ownership, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution of which the scientific and technical revolution is the kingpin--and build a new regime, economy, culture and new men.

The extremely important victory of the revolution lies in the elimination of slavery and the establishment of the people's right to mastery. The political and social position of the working class and laborers have completely changed. Slaves only yesterday, we have now become masters of our country, society and life. However, these changes are merely the premises for an advance toward achieving the final goal of the revolution, which is to build a new society.

The working class is directly assigned the historic mission of building socialism. The workers were formerly the militant class fighting against and defeating all the oppressive forces. Now they are the constructive and creative class. We have started building socialism with small material bases in the face of the havoc and wounds of war and the vestiges of slavery, and with small-scale, backward production, and the people's standard of living is still very low. We must build everything from scratch: a new regime, economy, men, production relations, production force, and a new ideology and culture. We must carry out the three revolutions simultaneously, built a new society in a relatively short period of time and establish socialist large-scale production. Building the regime of collective ownership with a small-scale production out of the society of private ownership constitutes a very difficult, hard and dangerous revolutionary undertaking.

The Vietnamese working class, though small at the beginning, has surged forward to become a great force to defeat all cruel forces of aggression and achieve national independence and unification. The working class has now become the leader of a socialist country. Its strength has increased severalfold. From about half a million members when the Vietnam Communist Party was founded, the working class in our country has now increased to three million. This change is important because of the numbers but, first of all, because of the political quality, organizational ability and labor creativity which have long been fostered and forged throughout the rich yet very complicated evolutionary process of the revolution in our country.

The Vietnamese working class is an heroic revolutionary class which has experienced several trials. The important source of its strength has been crystallized into its vanguard combat unit--the Vietnam Communist Party with 1.5 million members--and in its reserve unit--the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union with more than 3 million members. The peasantry and intellectuals of all strata, who have been and are being changed in line with the world concept and image of the modern working class, constitute a powerful strength of the Vietnamese socialist revolution. The revolutionary armed forces--the working class' heroic and invincible army--which have defeated all forces of aggression, now constitute a great force to build and defend the socialist country.

The Fourth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions which is being held in the new revolutionary stage following the fourth party congress, is an important political event in our country. The revolutionary line set forth by the party is the line of the working class which guides the work of the congress, as well as the activities of trade unions. Trade unions are a large organization of the working class and a direct supporter of the party which, on behalf of the working class, participate in the management of the economy and production, in the building of the material and technical bases of socialism and in the organization of the laboring people's material and cultural lives under the party's direct leadership; along with various management agencies, trade unions directly participate in the three revolutions being carried out in each productive labor unit, each economic sector and throughout the country.

To workers and trade unions, the implementation of socialist ideas consist mainly of establishing the regime of collective ownership; promoting the working class' creativity; building a new society, life, men and attitude toward labor; and improving technical work and production organization in order to achieve high labor productivity. In the course of the socialist revolution, the working class will quickly and comprehensively develop and will direct itself and society toward the communist stage of the revolution in the future.

We are convinced that the Fourth National Congress of Vietnamese Trade Unions will contribute to creating a new developmental step and revolutionary impetus in the rising emulation movement for productive labor and thrift in all localities and sectors, to satisfactorily fulfilling the plans of each production unit and each sector and to successfully implementing all of the party and state resolutions, thus steadily advancing the revolutionary undertaking of our nation.

PARTY JOURNAL LOOKS AT CARTER, 'GRIM' U.S. OUTLOOK

BK071320Y Hanoi TAP CHT CONG SAN No. 3 in Vietnamese Mar 78 pp 98-105 BK

[Article by Luu Quy Ky: "The Grim Situation in the United States and Carter's Reactionary Policies"--underlined passages printed in italics]

[Text] On 20 January last year, a heavily overcast and bitterly cold day in Washington, Jimmy Carter stepped onto the stand erected in front of the Capitol to be sworn in as president--the first president of the third century of America's history.

Although Carter took the oath of office as his wife held a Bible opened to a page containing the passage, "the Lord only asks everyone to act in love and modesty as he does," he still claimed to be a man who was opening "a new era" for the declining United States. He firmly declared that "t. American dream is still there" and affirmed that his assumption of office was "a new beginning for the United S tes."

in his inaugural address, Carter promised to bring about progress in the United States as well as in the world and that in 1977 the United States "would take a step toward the final goal," "restore confidence in the United States and the American dream,"....

On 19 January 1978, a year after his assumption of office, Carter appeared before both houses of Congress to deliver his State of the Union message. We all know that under the current system in the United States, the annual State of the Union message provides an opportunity for the President to boast about his "achievements and meritorious services," justify the ineptitude of the administration and vie for influence with other forces in the next elections. Therefore, such presidential messages often paint a "rosy" picture and have very limited value in reflecting the true situation in the United States.

Be that as it may, the message delivered by President Carter on 19 January this year was very different from those delivered by previous presidents. America's situation was so dismal that the President could not find any specific features in the domestic and foreign affairs fields to boast about. The entire message conveyed a feeling of gloom and desperation.

Carter tried to persuade and encourage everyone to cooperate with him to pull the United States out of the current critical situation with the following exhortations:

"...Each of our American generations must cope with circumstances we did not determine, through which our ability is evaluated and our spirit is tested....

"...There are critical times when a nation and its leaders must concentrate on a pressing task (like Abraham Lincoln when the United States was torn up after the war; like Roosevelt when the United States encountered an economic crisis and during the World War; like Truman after World War II....).

"...Now we are living in a similar time.... As President, I must ask the members of Congress and the American people to struggle with the most difficult problems currently facing our (American) society.

"...We must take maximum effort.... We must be patient and goodwilled...."

What situation in the United States prompted Carter to sound such an "alarm"?

THE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES AS ASSESSED AND PRESENTED BY THE U.S. PRESIDENT HIMSELF

Where does the United States stand and where will it go? We can hear the President's own observations.

First of all, to be familiar with the situation in the United States when Carter began his presidency, we should read the following excerpts from former President Gerald Ford's State of the Union message which was delivered prior to Jimmy Carter's assumption of the presidency:

"When I became president on 9 August 1974, the United States was divided and deeply upset. One after the other, a vice president and a president had to resign in shame. At that time we were wrestling with the consequences of a protracted, bloody and unpopular war in Southeast Asia (the war of aggression in Vietnam). The unstable economy hit the worst recession in 4 decades. People lost their jobs. The cost of living soared. The Congress and the head of the Executive Branch were in conflict....Over the past 15 years domestic spending has increased and annual expenditures have escalated. The requirements for our country's national security have been strongly upset. The will to maintain our international leadership has been shaken...."

Thus Carter assumed the presidency at a time when the United States was divided and upset due to the consequences of the war of aggression in Vietnam and was troubled by a grave economic crisis.

After a year in power in which he introduced many domestic policies considered as "bold" and made a 30,000-km "negotiating" trip to four continents to carry out a foreign policy "for peace and human rights," Carter made the following observations on the U.S. situation in his 19 January 1978 message:

About the general situation, Carter said: "The problems we (the United States) face today are more complex and more difficult than those of an earlier era. We cannot concentrate just on inflation, or just on unemployment, or just on deficits in the federal budget or our international payments. We must deal with all of these problems simultaneously and on a worldwide basis (in the capitalist world)...."

On recession: "...The recession of 1974-1975 was the worst in 40 years and the substantial increase in production over the past 3 years still leaves the economy operating below its productive potential (failing to fully use its production capacity).... In the first decade following World War II, U.S. labor productivity increased at an average annual rate of 3 percent. But in the past decade this rate of increase has dropped markedly. A substantial portion of our industrial plant stands idle,... businesses are still hesitant in their long-term investment planning, and the stock market remains depressed."

On unemployment: "...Almost 6.5 million people actively seeking jobs cannot find work; 3.25 million workers take part-time jobs because they cannot find full-time employment; and 1 million people have stopped looking for a job because they have lost hope of finding one. Unemployment among minorities (blacks) is more than twice as high as that among whites--and unemployment among minority teenagers is tragically high. Women have fewer satisfying job opportunities than men and older Americans often find access to the job market blocked. Farm incomes have dropped precipitously."

On inflation: "...Since the current inflation has developed strong momentum, it cannot be brought to a sudden halt.... It will take time and patience.

"...The inflation we have inherited from the past cannot be cured by policies that slow growth and keep unemployment high. Since 1975 inflation has persisted stubbornly at a 6 to 6.5-percent rate--even though unemployment went as high as 9 percent and still stands above 6 percent, and even though a substantial proportion of our industrial capacity has been idle."

On finances, the budget and the balance of payments: "...We must reduce the federal budget deficit. This year (1978), I have proposed a budget that calls for a deficit of \$62,000 billion and one only slightly smaller in 1979.

"...In 1977 our imports of oil reached a total of about \$45 billion, compared with \$38 billion in 1973.

"...The huge deficit in foreign trade (a deficit of \$18 billion in 1977 compared with \$0.5 billion in 1976 in the balance of payments) has contributed to the fall in the value of the dollar abroad. The dollar's decline has raised the cost of the goods we import and contributed to inflation...."

on government: "...In the past the American people felt that the state had grown more and more estranged from them. To a number of American citizens, our government has become no different from the government of some foreign country, alien and unapproachable.... In the course of mapping out policies, the estrangement between the people and the state constitutes a source of weakness and errors.

"I also know that the American people are tired of and very angry at bureaucracy and red tape. Last year we reduced only 12 percent of the paperwork...."

On the international economy: "...Our (the U.S.) role has up to now been difficult and at times unappreciated, gaining no thanks from anyone, but reproach...."

"...Imbalances in the international economic system continue to strain the world (capitalist) economy. Many countries have sizable deficits, including the United States. Some industrial nations are also running large and persistent surpluses--thus increasing the pressures on countries in deficit. These imbalances have been a major factor contributing to disorder in exchange markets in recent months...."

From the above, we see a fairly complete and clear picture of the U.S. situation, as drawn by President Carter himself. The United States continues to be bogged down and declines in all fields, from economic to political and from domestic affairs to foreign affairs. To complete that picture we will add only two finishing touches as follows:

First, THE STRUGGLE OF THE LABORING PEOPLE in the United States against the Carter administration's reactionary policies has increasingly expanded. The year 1977 saw the eruption of many large-scale struggles, the most noteworthy of which were: Some 800,000 farmers in 41 American states demonstrated to demand an increase in the price of farm products; demonstrations were staged in over 100 cities in protest against the arms race policy; 85,000 mine workers went on strike from June to August; and 120,000 other mine workers went on strike in December 1977.

Second, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, especially blacks, HAVE FURTHER RECOGNIZED THE REACTIONARY AND PERIODIC NATURE AND THE IMPOTENCE OF CARTER. On the last day of his first year as president, according to U.S. public opinion polls, Carter's prestige had dropped to its lowest level. The French news agency AFP correctly commented: "First of all, it is true that Carter has completely lost his personal appeal. His big error, as he had admitted, was to make too many promises. In 1 year as president, Carter did not really achieve anything. There was no success that could have made people forget a series of failures. In 1 year of activities, the White House was out of its normal pattern, if not to say upset and ineffective.... The dreams of the public, especially of blacks, have obviously been shattered." The newspaper L'EXPRESS on 15 January 1978 observed: "After 1 year in the White House, Carter still remains a lonely man in Washington against a difficult Congress and an antagonistic press. His index of confidence has dropped from 70 to 50 and he has been referred to as 'a one-term president!'"

However, Carter is not personally responsible for the current grim situation facing the United States. He has only further aggravated a state of decline which has persisted over the years.

RECESSION AND IMPASSE ARE INEVITABLE FOR THE IMPERIALIST UNITED STATES IN TODAY'S ERA

What Carter revealed in his message which we have quoted above is only part of the truth about the United States. Nevertheless, it has provided us with sufficient factors to assert once again that the imperialist United States is continuing to plunge deeper into a protracted and irremediable economic and social crisis: Production is stagnant (from 25 to 35 percent of production capacity remain idle); tens of millions of people are unemployed or underemployed; inflation has reached alarming levels and persists stubbornly; the dollar has dropped in value; the budget is running at a deficit; there is a large balance of payments deficit; society is upset with class contradictions and intense class struggle; the ruling circles are experiencing an internal conflict, thus impairing the efficiency of the administration and weakening the people's confidence in the state; the international position has been declining....

Also worthy of note is the fact that Carter did not conceal the strain in the relationship between the United States and other capitalist countries, especially as concerns the competition for markets and the currency struggle...; and that obviously, U.S. imperialism now no longer holds absolute superiority and is facing the danger of being relegated to the second rank in the capitalist world.

This situation has not come about by chance. It has resulted inevitably from the binding effects of two interrelated factors: In the field of domestic affairs, it is the effect of an aged and shrivelled economic structure which develops with an absolutely reactionary production relationship; and in the field of foreign affairs, it is the effect of a basically changed world in which the three rapidly developing revolutionary currents are continuously on the offensive while the capitalist world is further weakening with each passing day as its sphere of influence is increasingly narrowed, and it experiences growing chaos and ever more intense contradictions.

The consequence of the binding effects cited above should have caused a similar impact to many other capitalist countries, but since the United States is the ringleader of the world capitalist system and the bastion of imperialism and it has acted as an international gendarme, sending out forces to carry out a counterrevolutionary global strategy designed to achieve world hegemony, and in particular, WAGED A WAR OF AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM, it has suffered most seriously from the consequence of these effects.

For this reason, we have full evidence to confirm that THE DECLINE AND IMPASSES OF U.S. IMPERIALISM FOLLOWING THE WAR IN VIETNAM CONSTITUTES AN OUTSTANDING FEATURE OF THE WORLD CAPITALIST SYSTEM IN TODAY'S ERA.

Carter himself, in a speech on U.S. foreign policy delivered at Notre Dame University on 22 May 1977, admitted: "The war in Vietnam brought about a deep ethical crisis, undermining the world's confidence in U.S. policies. The economic strain in the 1970's has weakened public confidence in the capability of a system of industrial democracy (namely capitalism) to bring long-term benefits to its citizens--a more and more serious crisis of confidence resulting from the concealed pessimism of a number of leading American figures."

Apart from deep causes in the field of domestic affairs, which are connected with the ruling system of the monopolistic capitalist clique, the difficulties and impasse currently facing the United States also stem from profound changes in the world situation.

The world socialist system is now in a new period of development, a period in which the production forces of socialism are almost as big as those of capitalism and the gap in technological capability and modernity between the production forces of socialism and those of capitalism is no longer as wide as before.

This situation has deprived the United States of its superiority in the economic, scientific-technical and national defense fields.

The development of the movement for national liberation and national independence has increasingly narrowed down the sphere of influence of imperialism. The struggle of nations belonging to the bloc of nonaligned countries in the field of raw materials and energy has driven the United States and other Western countries into an insoluble crisis. Recent developments in Southeast Asia and Latin America, coupled with the situation in Africa and the Middle East, have caused numerous difficulties to U.S. imperialists.

The vigorous and broadly developing workers movement in the United States and other capitalist countries has dealt heavy blows to the economic and political systems of the monopoly capitalists right in their backyards. The workers movement in these countries has become a big obstacle to the maintenance and development of capitalist production relations.

The contradictions and the struggle movement within American society, coupled with the development of the three revolutionary currents in the world, have driven U.S. imperialism as well as world capitalism--into an unprecedented all-round, protracted and profound crisis. U.S. imperialism, though having large production forces at its disposal, can maintain neither its sources of raw materials nor its markets; nor can it firmly control the awakening labor force which has constantly expanded the struggle against oppression and exploitation and against obsolete, reactionary production relations. Formerly, imperialist countries sought a way out of economic crisis by waging war, but today war is no longer an effective solution to the problems of the capitalist economy; and U.S. imperialism, like other Western countries, has yet to find a way out of the current impasse.

Still another point worthy of note is that the current crisis in the United States is part of the general crisis of the capitalist world. Therefore, the difficulties facing the United States have been further aggravated by its contradictions and competition with other developed capitalist countries in western and northern Europe and Japan. And in this scramble for markets, the United States is now no longer in a position of absolute superiority as before; it is the underdog with regard to a number of problems and in a number of circumstances. Those countries which the United States has so far considered as its "most trusted allies" now no longer submissively obey its words.

In sum, the current state of recession and impasse facing the United States is an inevitable consequence of a reactionary economic and social system at home and an unfavorable international situation. The United States will continue to decline unless there is a change in production relations. It cannot reverse the situation. The dream of U.S. imperialism is proving more and more unrealistic.

U.S. imperialism entered a dead-end tunnel when it waged its war of aggression in Vietnam. Today, although the war in Vietnam has ended, the United States is still in that tunnel; And Carter himself drew a fairly bitter conclusion in his recent message: "Some people say that the best years of our country lie in the past, but I want to say that the best years of the United States are still in the future!" However, the law governing the evolution of history as well as present realities prove that neither in the near or far future will U.S. imperialism be able to enjoy good times.

CARTER'S REACTIONARY POLICIES FURTHER WORSEN THE ALREADY BAD U.S. SITUATION

The Western press has compiled an interesting statistic: In his presidential election campaign, Carter made 600 promises to the American people, vowing to "improve the tragic national situation." Upon entering the White House, he drew the attention of many to his demagogic trickery by nominating a black as U.S. representative to the United Nations.

In his promises to the American people, Carter always stressed the lowering of unemployment, inflation and economic recession, the improvement of living conditions of workers and workers, the restoration of world confidence in the United States, and the building of a peaceful and stable world.

After a year with Carter as president, the difficulties facing the United States, far from being reduced, have been further aggravated. Carter cast the blame on the U.S. Congress and defended his administration in his 19 January 1978 message as follows: "...We must be fully aware that the role and capacity of the state have limits. The state cannot settle all problems, achieve all objectives or guarantee the future. It can in no way destroy poverty, bring about a prosperous economy, reduce inflation, save our cities, deal with illiteracy, supply energy or order men to respect one another...."

Taking the general concept of government into consideration, this contention by Carter is an odious argument. If Carter's words are accepted, the efficacy of all governments is called into question and so will be the struggle by the peoples in various countries for progressive democratic governments! However, with the Carter administration, an administration of the U.S. monopoly capitalist clique, and considering the present conditions in the United States, Carter is right, for a government of the monopoly capitalist clique cannot eliminate poverty or bring prosperity to the country and the people. Representing the interests of the various monopoly capitalist cliques, especially those of the arms-dealing sharks, Carter, no matter whether he is capable or not, can by no means fulfill what he has promised the American people; he can only worsen the already bad situation of the United States.

During 1 year in power, Carter adopted very reactionary policies to continue the imperialist political and economic line of previous presidents; the eight measures Carter set forth in his recent message are not basic measures that can reverse the situation of the United States, which is declining as a result of the current crisis and its setbacks in Vietnam.

Carter's economic measures are patched-up, rotten and ineffective measures; they are only aimed at soothing the American people's bitter dissatisfaction. All of Carter's policies are designed to increase profits and win markets for the U.S. monopoly capitalist cliques. Carter called on the workers not to demand pay increases. The tax cut for business is aimed at promoting the use of capital and increasing profits for the capitalists. Meanwhile, the tax rebate for consumers is aimed at increasing purchasing power so that capitalist corporations can sell more goods.

Carter has increased the U.S. military budget from \$110 billion in 1976 to \$120 billion in 1977 and will increase it to \$130 billion in 1978, whereas culture and education funds amount to only \$1 billion.

With respect to foreign affairs, Carter has also continued the U.S. imperialists' traditionally reactionary policies of striving to weaken the influence and prestige of socialist countries. At the same time, he has caused division among socialist countries, sabotaged and divided movements for national independence and liberation, checked the movements of communist and workers' struggle and sought a position of strength, engaged in the arms race (producing weapons of mass destruction) and provided weapons for lackey countries to stage wars and sabotage peace. The Carter administration has openly demanded the right to approve the composition of the government of West European countries and has continually fostered the dictatorships of Pak Chong-hui and Pinochet cliques, the apartheid clan in South Africa and reactionaries in the Middle East and Latin America....

In order to continually perform its mission of "international gendarme" under a different form following the military defeat "in Vietnam", Carter has adopted the new label of "protecting human rights" to replace the labels of "protecting the Free World" or "anticommunism" which world public opinion has shunned and discarded. Carter and the entire U.S. propaganda machinery have advertised "protecting human rights" as the basis of a U.S. foreign policy of peace and humanity. With this new label, the U.S. administration has openly intervened in the internal affairs of various countries and has allocated military and economic aid in support of its global strategy.

In Southeast Asia, following the defeat in Vietnam, Carter has tried to calm the reactionary U.S. henchmen and rally the allied forces in the area so as to check the influence of the Vietnamese revolution and the trends of peace, independence and positive neutrality which are developing in U.S. client countries. With the cooperation of Japan, Australia and New Zealand, Carter is promoting an anticommunist alliance in Southeast Asia.

Carter's policy remains one of hostility toward our Vietnamese people, considering Vietnam a "regional adversary" of the United States. The United States, although unable to veto our country's legitimate right to membership in the United Nations indefinitely, has resorted to several maneuvers to restrict the influence and prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the international arena. It has thus far refused to implement Article 21 of the Paris agreement, has maintained its embargo against our country and has continually encouraged Vietnamese people to flee abroad and used them against us. At the same time, it has sought every opportunity to conduct distortion, slander and harassing propaganda against our country. Through its words, the Carter administration would appear to be concerned with the normalization of U.S.-Vietnam relations, but in practice it has not taken any specific action to remove the obstacles which it has itself raised. Recently, the Carter administration, disregarding international public opinion, resorted to a wicked and ignominious act to illegally obstruct the normal activities of the head of the SRV permanent delegation to the United Nations.

Carter's policy is reactionary and runs counter to progressive mankind's four objectives in the present era, which are peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Carter's present path was previously followed by other U.S. presidents and was shamefully proved to be a downward path which led the United States into its present position of decline and stalemate.

If he continues to pursue this reactionary policy, Carter will only worsen the situation of the United States with every passing day.

UNIFICATION OF MONETARY SYSTEM REPORTED COMPLETE

OW071601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)--All provinces and cities of Vietnam, except for some highland and remote areas, completed the withdrawal of old currencies and their exchange for new ones by noon of 6 May 1978.

Thus, since noon yesterday, 6 May 1978, the Vietnamese people throughout the country have been using the same currency, completing the unification of the monetary system.

Alongside the withdrawal and exchange of money, all localities have increased the management of the market. As a result, the prices of some foods and other commodities on the unorganised market have dropped.

IV. 9 May 78

A U S T R A L A S I A

M 1

MONDALE TALKS WITH AUSTRALIAN PRIME MINISTER, CABINET

0W081630Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] The United States and Australian navies are to hold joint naval exercises in the Indian Ocean shortly. The exercises were proposed by the United States vice president, Mr. Mondale, during talks with the government in Canberra today and were approved by prime minister Fraser. Mr Mondale said the exercises to be held off western Australia would be a demonstration of America's continuing commitment to the ANZUS Treaty with Australia and New Zealand.

It was also announced that the United States and Australia would work closely together on developing new energy resources, particularly solar power and the conversion of coal to oil.

Mr Mondale arrived in Australia last night on the fourth leg of a 5-nation tour of Asia and the Pacific and is flying on to New Zealand tomorrow.

The United States vice president told newsmen in Canberra that world trade and defense had received attention at today's meeting with the prime minister and his cabinet. Mr Mondale said he had stressed the continuing commitment of the United States to a full and constructive role in Asia and the Pacific.

After a working lunch with the prime minister, Mr Mondale said the problem of Indochina refugees had been discussed, and he felt Australia had been quite forthcoming in accepting these refugees. It was not his intention to ask Australia to take in any more than it was already doing.

On the question of Australian uranium exports, Mr Mondale said the United States fully supported Australia's insistence on a set of safeguards to be observed by customer nations.

FRASER REAFFIRMS STRINGENT CONDITIONS ON URANIUM SALES

0W081632Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] The government has reaffirmed its commitment to stringent conditions on the sale of uranium. Prime Minister Fraser, speaking in his weekly electoral talk, said the government would not compromise its safeguards policy for commercial advantage. Here is part of what he said:

[begin recording] The stringent safeguards policy I announced last year demonstrates the government's concern and sets conditions for the supply of our own uranium to other countries, are as firm and stringent as those adopted by any nuclear supplier country. I have made the point on a number of occasions. Those requirements will not be reduced or weakened. This will enable Australia's uranium to help meet the world's energy needs and strengthen the nonproliferation (?regimen).

As a uranium exporter we will exert considerable influence in international nuclear forums concerned with nonproliferation. My government is (?well aware) of the obligations this places upon us. We will not compromise our safeguards policy for commercial advantage. Equally, those safeguards will be applied without discrimination.

We must be sure that the world's needs for nuclear energy are met without encouraging the destabilizing force of nuclear weapons proliferation. The government is actively negotiating safeguards agreements with other countries and working on international initiatives such as the international nuclear fuel cycle evaluation which is a major new world endeavor to find ways to meet national needs for energy consistent with nonproliferation.

The government has also committed Australia to achieve participation in current negotiations in a new international convention on physical security in the nuclear field. Australia has accepted the rules on nuclear exports developed by the nuclear suppliers group which brings together the world's major nuclear supplier countries. Initiatives such as these are complementary. Above all they are designed to support the major international objective of a safer and more stable world.

Within Australia our commitment to full environmental protection remains firm. Legislation recently introduced into the federal parliament sets out to make sure that the nuclear industry in Australia is regulated to give the utmost protection to people and the environment. (?We figure a) uniform code of protection in all states and territories [words indistinct].

The government has already announced that a supervising scientist will oversee all research programs connected with the protection of the (Alligator) River region in the northern territory. This scientist, directly responsible to the government, will also advise on the specific environmental requirements for the ranger project and any uranium project in the region.

On top of that the government will set up a research institute to help develop programs necessary for protection of the region's environment. These programs will be coordinated by a committee that will not only represent mining companies and various governments but also the northern land council representing the aboriginal people of the region. Of course the aboriginal people are vitally involved in any decisions taken in relations to the mining of uranium. [end recording]

TALKS ON AUSTRALIAN URANIUM SALE TO IRAN COLLAPSE

CW051609Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 5 May 78 CW

[Text] Negotiations with Iran over conditions for the sale and use of Australian uranium worth \$1,000 million have broken down over the sensitive question of reprocessing of nuclear waste. Radio Australia's Canberra office says that Iran's delegation would not accept an Australian submission that there could be no processing without its consent.

Prime Minister Fraser told parliament today that there would be further negotiations with Iran shortly. He said differences of opinion over reprocessing were the only problems in finalizing a nuclear safeguards agreement.

Radio Australia's Canberra office says that a nuclear safeguards agreement with the Philippines is well advanced and adds that more agreeable views are being aired by that country toward Australia's reprocessing conditions. These are based on Canadian and American principles designed to prevent progress toward a plutonium economy.

In his statement today the prime minister said he would be discussing nuclear safeguard matters in Canberra next week with the visiting American Vice President Mondale.

IV. 9 May 78

I N D O N E S I A

N 1

MORE ON VICE PRESIDENT MONDALES TALKS WITH SUHARTO

Tax Problem Solved

BK080850Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0740 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 7 May (ANTARA)--The visit of the United States vice president to Indonesia has yielded a "surprise result" in the form of a final solution of the problem of taxation of American companies, particularly oil companies working here on a working contract with Pertamina, the Indonesian state-owned oil company. This was revealed to the press here Saturday by Minister-Secretary of State Sudharmono in announcing the results of a meeting between President Suharto and Vice President Walter F. Mondale earlier in the day.

"This is a gratifying development", he said, adding that if the problem remained unsolved, U.S. oil companies in particular would be loath to invest and carry out explorations in Indonesia. Under United States regulations, he said, U.S. companies operating in Indonesia are taxable in the United States if they don't pay taxes in Indonesia. It has been agreed that a statement from the Indonesian side testifying to fulfilment of their tax obligation in Indonesia will free the enterprises from payment of the same taxes in the United States. Settlement of this problem with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service will be an inducement to U.S. oil companies to continue or expand explorations in Indonesia, Sudharmono said.

Sudharmono said that the 2-hours meeting between President Suharto and the U.S. vice president, which proceeded in a cordial and smooth atmosphere, also touched upon possible ways of further enhancing effective cooperation between the two countries.

The United States, realizing the vital importance of ASEAN in this part of the world, was desirous to put into effect effective cooperation with Indonesia, which also shared the same desire, Sudharmono said. He added that what mattered in economic cooperation was not just the availability of loans and aid, but also access to markets for commercial products.

At the meeting Mondale also referred to efforts now being undertaken by the United States to open diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

At the meeting, Mondale handed to President Suharto a personal letter from United States President Jimmy Carter congratulating Suharto on his re-election as president and giving an outline of the aims envisaged of Mondale's visit to this country.

Widjojo Comments

BK081046Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Text] President Suharto this morning gave instructions to Minister Coordinator for Economy, Finance and Industry Widjojo Nitisastro on steps to be taken to follow up the recent talks between the head of state and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. During their meeting this morning they discussed matters pertaining to production-sharing contracts between Pertamina and American oil companies operating in Indonesia. These contracts are based upon an 85 percent to 15 percent formula.

Minister Widjojo said that the United States is adopting certain regulations on taxing American companies operating in Indonesia. But after being briefed by the Indonesian side, Vice President Mondale agreed that the United States would not tax American companies operating in Indonesia.

In view of Mondale's statement, it is expected that American companies operating in Indonesia will intensify their exploration activities in an effort to increase production.

They also discussed the export of Indonesian liquified natural gas [LNG] to the United States. Minister Widjojo told newsmen that Vice President Mondale expressed U.S. readiness to import Indonesian LNG at a price to be determined later. Widjojo also said that the LNG project in Arun, Aceh is expected to be completed this year, but its products will be exported only to Japan.

Replying to questions posed by newsmen, Minister Widjojo said that the World Bank is very interested in Indonesia's transmigration program and is preparing to assist it.

Touching on the secondary irrigation scheme, he said he expects that within 2 or 3 years some 300,000 hectares of ricefields will use this type of irrigation. He said the government is now providing funds to develop such irrigation systems. Up to now the burden has been shouldered by the farmers.

Press Reaction

BK071415Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 May 78 BK

[Press Review]

[Test] The visit of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is still being discussed by many newspapers. Commenting on relations between the United States and the Asian-Pacific region in the last 10 years, SUARA KARYA describes them as nearly frozen. The biggest feature during the period was the withdrawal of the United States and the emergence of another superpower in the Indian Ocean, whose influence also [words indistinct] toward the western Pacific region.

SUARA KARYA also noted that the crumbling of the backbone of the U.S. political presence in the western Pacific has not been compensated for by its economic presence. The daily does not draw a definite conclusion as to whether Mondale's visit will improve U.S. relations with the western Pacific.

[Words indistinct] also writes that with the peace missions conducted by various high-ranking White House officials to Africa, the Middle East and East Europe, the Carter administration seemed to have disregarded the Asian-Pacific region. The visits of U.S. Vice President Mondale and Brzezinski to the Asian-Pacific region, according to this daily, could be seen as [words indistinct] that the United States wants not only to show greater interest in the area, but also to start a new forward-looking strategy in there without thinking too much about the past problems.

MERDEKA feels that Mondale's visit to Indonesia is important and of great significance, because in the Carter administration he handles important problems in international relations. According to this paper, there is no need to link Mondale's visit to Indonesia with any sensitive development in the relations between Indonesia and the United States. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever to predict a further development in U.S.-Indonesian relations outside the existing [words indistinct] proceeding so far.

MERDEKA's opinion is based on its observation that in the context of Mondale's current visit, we still cannot see factors that would hamper the parallel course between the new order's foreign policy and the U.S. world strategy.

BERITA BUWANA says that relations and friendship between Indonesia and the United States are intimate and aim at a common objective, namely, world peace and prosperity, although there is no special link between Indonesia and the United States, such as a military pact.

IV. 9 May 78

N 3

INDONESIA

According to BERITA BUWANA, the purpose of Mondale's visit is to further convince the host countries that the United States continues to pay greater attention to Southeast Asia in the post-Vietnam era.

ANGKATAN BERSENJATA says that the purpose of the visit [words indistinct] after its withdrawal from Vietnam, is to sides improving U.S. [words the great interest the United States has in this region, where it has political, economic and military interests.

ASEAN, as a developing region, has succeeded in preserving stability in this region by doing away with conflicts among member countries and strengthening their harmony. The United States, as a big power and a Pacific power, also feels obliged to make its contribution to the strengthening of stability in this region.

As for relations with Indonesia, ANGKATAN BERSENJATA says that the United States is more concerned with economic matters, and this would be a subject of major interest to Mondale during his visit.

MURTOPO REPORTS ON TALKS WITH FUKUDA, U.S. STATE OFFICIAL

BK080900Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0720 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 7 May (ANTARA)--Foreign official circles have assessed the third development cabinet as an improvement over and a stronger one than the previous cabinet, according to Information Minister Ali Murtopo here Saturday night.

The minister, after having been abroad since 25 April, among other things to undergo an eye check-up in the United States, arrived back here Saturday night. Looking all aglow and in good health, Ali Murtopo said that the eye operation performed on him by Prof Stephen had been a big success and was indeed an achievement to be proud of. He said he now did not have to go for another eye check-up to the United States any more as his eyes were now quite well.

The information minister said that during a few hours stopover in Tokyo he had occasion to talk with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda on matters pertaining to stability of the Asia-Pacific region. He added the talks held prior to Fukuda's visit to the United States were designed to give the Japanese minister additional food for thought to take with him to the United States.

The second point he had taken up with the Japanese prime minister, he said, was the Fukuda doctrine of considering Southeast Asia as an area of responsibility for the big powers to maintain its stability and assist in development. This Fukuda doctrine was a kind of follow-up to the former Nixon doctrine, he added.

In the United States he had a meeting with David Newsom, former American ambassador to Indonesia and now the third man at the State Department as the replacement of Philip Habib, at which they reviewed matters connected with the visit of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale to Indonesia.

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR FURTHER EXPORTS TO EAST EUROPE

BK080749Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0701 GMT 6 May 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 5 May (ANTARA)--East Europe needs Indonesian commodities and Indonesia, therefore, must expand its market there, Dr Asyik Ali, of the national agency for export development, said here 5 May. Asyik Ali, who has just led an Indonesian sales mission to five East European countries and Turkey, said direct sales were the best way to expand Indonesia's marketing. At present, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Poland buy Indonesian commodities through a third party. The commodities are composed of tobacco, cinnamon, coffee, tea, timber, standard Indonesian rubber, and leather. Romanian has shown interest in investing capital in the logging industry.

In Sri Lanka, Romania finds it difficult to obtain enough raw material after it has invested capital in the logging business.

The mission was of the view that Indonesia would benefit a great deal from the East European market. The market would enable Indonesia to improve its position in the eyes of buyers. If some Western countries want to force their will on Indonesia, the country could shift its sales to East Europe. The development of Indonesian exports to East Europe, he said, needs inter-governmental negotiations, particularly on existing trade agreements. This is necessary because East Europe wants trade to be on a mutual basis.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MISSION LEAVES FOR PEKING

BK071348Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 7 May 78 BK

[Text] An Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry mission consisting of 17 businessmen, representing private and state enterprises left for Peking this morning. The mission, which is visiting the People's Republic of China for the second time, was led by the general chairman of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Suwoto Sukendar.

The purpose of the visit to Peking, besides attending the Canton trade fair, is to explore the possibility of establishing trade relations between Indonesia and the PRC and to promote Indonesian exports to that country. At present, Chinese goods which enter Indonesia and Indonesian goods which enter the PRC are handled through a third party, particularly Hong Kong.

OLEWALE SEES NO DIFFICULTIES IN JAKARTA-PORT MORESBY RELATIONS

BK060951Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0737 GMT 6 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 5 May (ANTARA) -- Papua New Guinea (PNG) Foreign Minister Ebia Olewale stated in Port Moresby Thursday that there was nothing untoward in relations between Indonesia and PNG. Minister Olewale made the statement to Indonesian Ambassador to the PNG Busiri Surjodinoto in connection with newspaper reports on a request of the PNG Government for an Indonesian diplomat in Port Moresby to be recalled, according to Foreign Affairs Department Director for Asian and Pacific affairs Sudarsono, here today.

Busiri assured Sudarsono on the phone that nothing is going to happen to the Indonesian Embassy in the PNG capital. He stressed that it was the papers which said that the PNG Government has asked for the recall of the first secretary at the Indonesian Embassy in Port Moresby. He said he had not been informed by the PNG authorities on the matter, while he himself Thursday led an interdepartmental meeting for the preparation of Olewale's Indonesian visit scheduled on 13 May. The PNG foreign minister is scheduled to meet his Indonesian counterpart, other ministers and President Suharto.

Border Crossings To Continue

BK081058Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 7 May 78 BK

[Text] The commander of the 4th Maluku-Irian Yaja Defense Territorial Command, Vice Admiral Topo, said that thanks to the excellent cooperation between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, border crossings by local people along the border between the two countries will gradually come under control.

According to studies conducted by both sides, border violations thus far have been attributable to socio-ecological factors, villagers living in border areas under Indonesian and Papua New Guinea jurisdiction have family links. In view of this the governments of the two countries consider violations as normal occurrences, as long as cross-border family links exist, border crossings will continue.

DEFENSE MINISTER REPORTS TO SUHARTO ON TIMOR INSPECTION

BK051031Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0800 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 3 May (ANTARA)--General M. Jusuf, minister for defence and security concurrently armed forces commander, today met President Suharto at the Bina Graha here to report the results of his inspection of various areas in East Timor. He expressed deep satisfaction over how the authorities took care of the province.

The four-star general witnessed the vast progress achieved by the youngest (27th) Indonesian province since it freed itself from Portuguese colonial domination. The government is working hard in the improvement of the life of the population.

The general pointed to the role played by the armed forces in boosting food production and opening new agricultural land in the region. He said with confidence that the Fretilin remnants in the area no longer posed any significant problem.

MURTOPO INTERVIEW ON DETAINEES, COURT FACILITIES

BK071204Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 4 May 78 BK

[Text] Information Minister Ali Murtopo has said that the international Marxist group is the most active of those groups denouncing the political detainees policy in Indonesia. This is because they do not want to understand the problem. He made his remarks tonight in an interview broadcast by the BBC in London.

Ali Murtopo considers their denunciation to be hypocritical. For example, he said, though their denunciations are based on the principle of human rights, they are not pressuring Cambodia and Vietnam or other countries on this issue. Touching on Amnesty International, he said their campaign is generally sincere, however some of it is being carried out in the political interests of the international Marxist group.

Replying to a question about the long detention of detainees without trial, Ali Mortopo said this should be viewed from different angles. He cited the maintenance of the Indonesian national way of life, national security, and the capability of the state to handle the detainee process from detention until trial. According to the minister, court facilities in Indonesia are still inadequate compared to those in European countries, and indeed are far from being adequate.

BRIEFS

MILITARY PROMOTIONS--On 15 April Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Widodo was promoted to the rank of general; Naval Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Walujo Sugito to the rank of admiral; Air Force Chief of Staff Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi to the rank of chief air marshal; Chief of Staff of the Security and Order Restoration Command Lieutenant General Darjatmo to the rank of general. [Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 17 Apr 78 p 1 BK]

MALAYSIA

SUHARTO, HUSSEIN TO MEET IN LABUAN 17-18 MAY

BK081253Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1229 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 8 May (AFP)--Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn and President Suharto of Indonesia will meet in Labuan, a holiday island off Sabah, on 17 and 18 May, it was announced here today. The two leaders will discuss bilateral matters and exchange views on matters of mutual interest and concern, the announcement said.

This is the first get together of the two leaders in that tiny island about 160 km (100 miles) from Kota Kinabalu, the state capital, since the ASEAN summit meeting in Kuala Lumpur last August.

A Foreign Ministry statement said that President Suharto's visit to Malaysia was at the invitation of Datuk Hussein bin Onn. They met in Penang in April last year prior to the ASEAN summit. A foreign ministry spokesman said that details of the visit's programme were being worked out.

It is understood that Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, the chief of the armed forces staff and the inspector-general of police will be among those accompanying the Malaysian prime minister. The Malaysian delegation would be almost the same as the one that was in Penang during the Suharto-Hussein summit, informed sources said.

The two leaders, as usual, will have a series of private talks and exchange of views. They are also expected to play two or three rounds of golf during the 2 days in Labuan island, according to the sources. There is no agenda or schedule for such a meeting, the sources said. However, among the topics likely to come up during the talks is the security situation in the region, with special reference to Thai-Malaysian and Indonesian-Malaysian military cooperation along their borders.

Datuk Hussein will brief President Suharto on the recent Thai-Malaysian general border committee meeting here and the fresh joint military offensive launched in south Thailand.

Relations with China and the impact of the big power influence and rivalry in the region will be one of the leading topics for the two leaders, who would like to assess the situation from each other's experiences and information.

President Suharto is expected to brief Datuk Hussein on the preparations for normalisation of relations between Indonesia and China. Informed sources said that it might be possible for Jakarta to resume ties with Peking disrupted after the 1965 attempted communist coup, by June or later this year. President Suharto has said there were no obstacles in principle to normalising relations with China.

The Indonesian president would also brief Datuk Hussein on the outcome of the week-end discussions with U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale.

The two foreign ministers, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, would also have separate talks on regional matters, including ASEAN, and next month's foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen would also brief his colleague on the visit here next week of Lao Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut.

President Suharto and Datuk Hussien will also discuss bilateral relations and the latest developments in each other's country.

IV. 9 May 78

P H I L I P P I N E S

P 1

PROGRESS REPORTED IN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TALKS IN CHINA

0W082314Y Malolos International Service in English 0710 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] The Philippines and China have moved closer to implementing the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation signed in Manila in March. The leader of the 15-member Philippine official mission now in China has submitted to the Chinese Government a listing of areas where Chinese scientific and technical knowledge would be beneficial. Economic Planning Secretary Gerardo Sicat identified the areas as water utilization and conservation, food production [words indistinct] and production, energy development, large-scale public works and integrated delivery systems for social and health services.

Dr Sicat delivered the listing in the course of a speech during a return dinner the Philippine delegation hosted at the country's embassy in Peking to honor Chinese officials. The economic planning secretary said [words indistinct] in scientists and technicians [words indistinct] publications in selected fields. He reiterated an invitation that China also send a mission to the Philippines to identify areas where Filipino technical and scientific (?help) could be used (?to benefit) China. Dr Sicat's invitation was accepted by a Chinese official on behalf of that country's Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, Madame Chen Mu-hua.

CONSTABULARY CHIEF ORDERS CLAMPDOWN ON FIREARMS

0W051607Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Philippine Constabulary [PC] chief, Maj Gen Fidel Ramos, today ordered a renewed crackdown on gun toting following reports of an upsurge in criminality committed with the use of firearms. He also warned PC unit commanders not to issue any permits for (?carrying) firearms outside residences. Only the chief of the constabulary is authorized by law to issue such permits, Ramos stressed.

Numerous reports reaching Camp Crame [PC headquarters] in Quezon City said police and military persons in civilian attire flagrantly have displayed their firearms in public. Ramos said: This is a bad example of discipline reminiscent of the evil ways of the old society.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS RESCUE 400 NPA-HELD HOSTAGES

0W081347Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 8 May (AFP)--Attacking government troops freed a whole village of 400 people held hostage by communist guerrillas after a 3-day running gun battle in north Cotabato Province, southern Philippines, the Defense Department announced today. A defense communique said at least one insurgent was killed, although blood traces indicated the rebels suffered more casualties in the fighting which erupted in Alab village at the foot of the 3,000-meter-high (10,000 feet) Mount Apo. The government side suffered no casualties, the announcement said.

The communique said the insurgents were believed to be members of the New People's Army (NPA), military arm of the underground Maoist-oriented communist party.

The Cotabato rescue coincided with a separate military operation in Basilan island 500 kms (315 miles) south of here where army troopers have also launched an attack on a rebel hideout in a bid to rescue 56 hostages held captive by Moslem guerrillas since April 30.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

90

50

END

6.23.78